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A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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The Christian Brothers' Tercentenary

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De LaSalle and his Brothers

AN ADVENTURE IN EDUCATION



ST-JOHN BAPTIST DE LASALLE

This article is excerpted from the first John R. Mulhearn Lecture given by Brother Luke Salm at Manhattan College last December. A former president of the Catholic Theological Society of America, Brother Luke holds an honorary Doctorate of Laws from La Salle College.

In a recent feature story in *The New York Times*, Henry Evans, editor of the *Explorer's Journal* described an adventure as "an expedition gone wrong. If you had an adventure," he said, "you didn't take into account all the known variables." This might just as well describe the history of John Baptist De La Salle and the congregation of teaching Brothers that he founded. It corresponds to the often quoted remark of De La Salle himself that if he had known in the beginning what was in store, he would never have had the courage to go through with it.

There was nothing in De La Salle's background to prepare him for the educational adventure he was destined to undertake. He was born in Reims in 1951, the eldest of eleven children, seven of whom survived beyond infancy. The family belonged to the upper bourgeoisie, not noble, but distinguished and comfortably well-to-do. The father, Louis De La Salle, was a magistrate of the presidial court at Reims; the mother, Nicolle Moet, came from the very same family that still today produces such fine champagne. The children were raised in an atmosphere of piety and culture in a well appointed ancestral home that survives to this day. Excursions into the surrounding countryside of the Champagne region were frequent, as were soirees and entertainments in the house in town. The father is known to have been a true humanist with an appreciation of good music, conversation and books. And the mother was more than ordinarily devout.

John Baptist himself was a pious lad who took the first tentative step toward the priesthood by receiving the clerical tonsure when he was only eleven. At the age of fifteen, he was made a canon of the Reims cathedral. That required his regular attendance at the daily office and the more solemn functions in the cathedral. In return, the teenage cleric received a stipend that in today's money would amount to about \$10,000 a year. When John Baptist was twenty-one years old, his parents died within months of each other, leaving him with the care of his younger brothers and sisters. He was able, however, to continue his theological studies and in 1678 he was ordained a priest.

If there was nothing in the family background to prepare De La Salle for an adventure in the field of education, the same is even more true of the education that he himself received. The course of studies and the teaching methods had little changed since the Middle Ages. The curriculum was designed to educate the elite few who were destined for the university studies required for careers in medicine, law or the Church. The vehicle of instruction was Latin with the classical authors as the basis for the courses in grammar and rhetoric. The study of rhetoric was followed by two years of philosophy derived from Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas. There were no courses in history or the rich contemporary literature of seventeenth-century France. The philosophy of Descartes was explicitly proscribed as downright dangerous. At the conclusion of the philosophy course, the successful students received what then passed as a master of arts degree. John Baptist was awarded his *summa cum laude*, at the age of eighteen.

De La Salle began his university studies in theology at Paris, but the untimely death of his parents brought him back to Reims. He enrolled in the university there and followed the program required to this day of candidates for the priesthood. There were the usual courses in advanced philosophy, fundamental theology, patristics and moral theology, as well as the dogmatic tracts on the Trinity and Incarnation, Grace and the Sacraments. We know the names of the teachers that De La Salle had both in Reims and in Paris; documents survive attesting to his scholarship; there is even a set of course notes taken down by one of his classmates. The knowledge of the students was tested by a series of oral examinations—proof against cheating—scholastic disputations, written essays and the public defense of a thesis. De La Salle received the S.T.L. degree, the licentiate in theology, in 1678, the same year that he was ordained. He was invested in the scarlet robes of a doctor of theology in 1680. That is something else worth celebrating after three hundred years, at least by those of us who hold the same degree.

After such a long and tiresome course of study, thoroughly classical and clerical, De La Salle was probably ready for some kind of an adventure. In fact, by the time he had completed his own formal education and donned the doctor's hood, that adventure had already begun. It was destined to lead him into a social and educational milieu that was the very antithesis of everything he had experienced up to that time, both at home and in school.

His venture into the educational field began not with boys but with girls, with a community, not of Brothers but of Sisters. Only a week or two after his ordination in 1678, De La Salle's close friend and adviser, Father Nicolas Roland, died. In his will he left to the care of his friend a small teaching community known as the Sisters of the Infant Jesus. They were in the process of trying to obtain ecclesiastical and civil approval: in this they were ultimately successful, thanks to the guidance and influence of John Baptist De La Salle. To this day the Sisters in Reims look to him as their second founder, after Nicolas Roland.

One day in 1679, as De La Salle was going to meet the Mother Superior of this community, he happened to

THE BROTHERS



Brother Teliow

We begin with a photograph showing four of La Salle's Presidents over the last few decades. What is unusual about their grouping here is that they are all indeed still at work on the La Salle campus. In part, that fact may relate to the tradition of European universities in which administrators come from the faculty to serve the academic community and then return to the faculty. In part, however, their presence here relates to the traditions of the Christian Brothers themselves and especially to their ideals of association and community. In the early years of their Institute, in fact, the Brothers took only one vow as the basis of their religious life together and that was the vow of association: to live and work together so that they might sustain and develop the Christian Schools. It is understandable, then, that as they celebrate their Tercentenary this spring they hope that this spirit of association and community in an important work has animated their presence at La Salle, that over the last century they have been Brothers to colleagues and students in deed as well as name.

The time is also a proper one to recall some of their earlier confreres, the Brothers of the first sixty or seventy years of the College's history. Truth to say, the institution then was a tiny operation by today's standards, but in those years the foundations were laid.

encounter at the convent door an enthusiastic, zealous layman named Adrien Nyel. Nyel had just arrived from Rouen with a fourteen year old assistant and letters of introduction to the Sisters. He was interested in opening a school for poor boys in Reims as an extension of work he had already begun in Rouen. De La Salle agreed to do what he could to help. He brought Nyel to his home where he then assembled some influential clerical friends to win their support for Nyel. It was necessary to proceed cautiously, since the city authorities were reluctant to allow new charitable enterprises that would put undue strain on the municipal resources. After some discussion, it was agreed that the pastor of the church of St. Maurice, Father

Dorigny, a cousin of De La Salle, would provide room and board for Nyel and his young assistant. It was there in 1679, sometime in April, that the first school for poor boys in Reims was opened. The adventure had indeed begun.

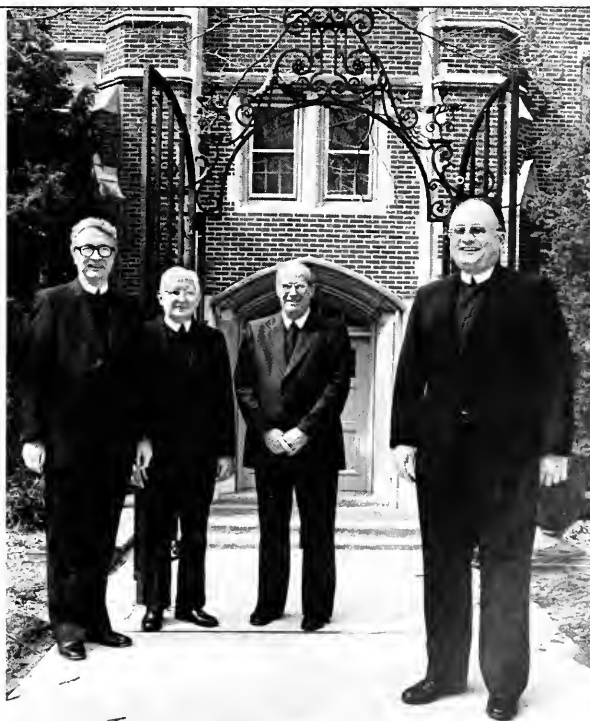
But De La Salle did not know that it had begun, much less did he suspect where it would lead. Once the school was opened, he no doubt thought that his part in the affair was concluded. He merely kept himself available in case Nyel should need further help. The call came very quickly. There was a rich and dying widow in the parish of St. Jacques who wanted to provide for a charitable school in her neighborhood. Mistrusting the enthusiasm of Nyel, she insisted on dealing with De La Salle in making the arrange-

AT LA SALLE

By John Keenan, '52

It is significant, therefore, that the first Board of Trustees (they were called Managers actually until the 1960's) which received the Charter from the Commonwealth in 1863 was a group of Brothers, priests, and laymen. And that is an unusual circumstance among Catholic colleges in this country where founding boards were usually restricted to the sponsoring religious order. It is clear, too, that laymen were early invited to join the Brothers on the faculty—Professors Rogerson in geology, Harrity in Latin, Adams in education, Hollis in modern languages, Newland in music, to name the most prominent in the first decade

They were led in the very beginning by a young German immigrant, Bernard Fackelday, who was one of the first to join the Brothers in America, where they themselves had arrived only in 1846. In religious life he was named Brother Teliow after one of those Biblical personalities or lesser known saints that were the fashion of the day. Since he had unusual administrative abilities, it is not surprising to find him listed in the history of the Institute as the founder of a rather large number of new institutions in the burgeoning American provinces. But during the Civil War he was principal of St. Michael's parish school in Philadelphia. Here he began a secondary program, Christian Brothers Academy,



Brother President Patrick Ellis (right) with President Emeriti (from left) Daniel Burke, Gregory Paul, and Daniel Bernian.

that caught the eye of Archbishop Wood, who, in turn, persuaded Teliow to develop a collegiate offering. This was no sooner chartered than Teliow was whisked away by his superiors to new fields of endeavor in New York. Thus, he rather faded from the memory of La Sallians until his brief pioneer-

ing work was celebrated again in the history of the College, *Conceived in Crisis*, published by Fr. Thomas Donaghy in 1966. That notice sparked some student interest. The *Collegian* (then under the able leadership of Richard Tiedeken, now a lecturer in the English Department) suggested

ments. It soon became apparent that Nyel was better at starting new enterprises than he was in dealing with the teachers he recruited for the two schools. More and more, De La Salle was called upon to help in keeping them organized.

It should be kept in mind that in those days no special training or commitment was required to teach in the poor schools. The pay was poor and any semiliterate person was considered equal to the task which was classified as unskilled labor. De La Salle began to realize that if the schools were to produce any significant results for the poor lads who came to them, more was needed. Before the year 1679 was out, he had rented a house for the teachers next to his own and so became ever more deeply involved in their formation. Requests were soon pouring in

to open new schools, not only in Reims but in the surrounding towns of Champagne. Nyel was often on the road and engaged in these negotiations, leaving the teachers in the care of De La Salle. Eventually Nyel withdrew from the Reims adventure altogether and returned to Rouen where he died shortly thereafter.

Meanwhile, it became increasingly evident to De La Salle that he had gotten himself involved in a project worthy of all his time and talents. When the lease on the house next door expired, he moved the rough and uncouth teachers into his own home, much to the shock and dismay of his more respectable relatives. Most of his own brothers and sisters had already left home or did so shortly thereafter. In 1682 he sold the family house and moved

THE BROTHERS—continued

that the Library be named after Teliow. When the Brother Librarian, in good humor, wrote a letter suggesting that the *Collegian* name itself after him, we did get at least one issue of something called, with equal good humor *The Teliowan*.

Among other early Presidents, we should mention Brother Oliver, who moved the new institution to Filbert Street near City Hall, developed a distinctive collegiate program, and changed the name to La Salle College; Noah, a brilliant teacher of literature who came from Montreal, where his brother was Solicitor-General of Canada, and who was named President when he was only twenty-six (he is in the center of this 1873 picture); Christian, who engineered the move of the College from Filbert Street to the Bouvier mansion at 1240 North Broad Street, where it was to remain until 1929.

In the period between that move and 1911, the College continued its rather modest development, with classes averaging only about fifty. Presidents continued to be drawn generally from the faculty, notably the chemist Brother Isidore, who had one of the longest tenures, and the witty and affable professor of literature, Brother Abdas. It was during those years, too, that the College also weathered the stormiest controversy over curriculum we are ever likely to have, the so-called Latin Question.



While St. La Salle was a priest himself, he clearly wanted his followers to remain non-clerics. To that end, he made several provisions in the original Rule, the simplest perhaps being that the Brothers were not to wear the surplice or be participants in liturgical ceremonies. In the same spirit, but also to emphasize his concern for the grammar schools and for instruction in the vernacular, he indicated that the Brothers should not teach Latin and Greek. In later years, as the Brothers founded more academies and colleges in America and other parts of the world, exemptions were made from this part of the primitive Rule. But at the end of the nineteenth century, the superiors were pressured from a number

of sources to enforce the original provision. And despite protests from the American hierarchy and others, they did. Fearing irreparable harm to their schools, since the classics were then such a central part of the curriculum, the American Brothers appealed the decision. In the recrimination that followed, most of the college presidents and provincials in the country were transferred from their posts to other parts of the world. At La Salle, however, Brother Isidore somehow managed to walk the straight and narrow line successfully and stayed put. News and editorial coverage by papers from the *New York Times* to the *San Francisco Chronicle* added some fuel to the controversy, though it eventually

with the teachers into a house he rented midway between the two schools. Within a short time all the teachers recruited by Nyel abandoned the project. They were unwilling to share the meagre financial rewards of their work and even more reluctant to submit to the intellectual and religious discipline demanded of them by De La Salle. His effort to transform what had been considered a menial job into a vocation worthy of total commitment was more successful when new recruits soon came to take the place of those who had left. Thus was formed on the Rue Neuve in Reims the first community to call themselves Brothers, dedicated to the apostolate of the Christian Schools and totally under the direction of John Baptist De La Salle.

Events moved swiftly from then on. There was still enough uncertainty in the adventure for the Brothers to

take a grain of salt the Founder's injunction to trust to God's Providence for the successful outcome of their work. After all, they reminded him, he was a priest and a canon of the Cathedral as well, with a steady source of income and a wealthy inheritance to fall back on. De La Salle admitted that they had a point. After seeking advice and after much opposition from his archbishop, De La Salle resigned his lucrative post as canon in favor of a poor priest. In the following winter when Reims was suffering from a terrible famine, he liquidated his entire personal fortune and gave the proceeds to help feed the poor of the town. From here on, there was no turning back.

The young society, despite ups and downs, misunderstandings and outright persecution, grew and solidified. Startled by the death of a Brother he had earmarked for the priesthood in the hope of providing for a successor, De La Salle became convinced that his society should be composed exclusively of laymen, committed to the apostolate of the gratuitous schools. The strange habit that the Brothers wore in those days—calf-length robe, a long cape with hanging sleeves, a broad-brimmed hat and heavy boots—set the Brothers apart both from the clergy and from secular laymen. The sense of association was very strong and so was the devotion and fidelity of the Brothers to their Founder and his vision. There were some experiments with various forms of schools: teacher training centers, especially to train rural schoolmasters, one or two boarding schools, a school for prisoners, and even a Sunday academy for those who wanted to cultivate the graceful arts. But for the most part, the Brothers taught in elementary schools in the poorer parishes, and always gratuitously. The instruction was given in French rather than Latin; the simultaneous method of teaching, not universally in vogue at that time, was employed to achieve the most practical results; the emphasis was very much on the basics, the skills that would be useful in helping the students from poor families to earn a living and improve their social and financial condition. The work spread from Reims to Paris, then to Provence and the cities in the South, to Rouen and the cities in the North. By the time of the Founder's death in 1719, there were Christian Schools, as he called them, all over France.

In what sense can this beginning be called an adventure? Sometimes the impression is given that De La Salle was an educational innovator, a creative genius who burst on the educational scene without preparation or precedent. That is not quite the truth. Eighty years before De La Salle, Pierre Fournier had founded a congregation of religious Sisters devoted to the education of poor girls. The Sisters employed in their schools many of the same policies and methods, including simultaneous instruction, that De La Salle was to adopt later on. There was an anonymous work published in Paris in 1654 called *L'Escole paroissale* which provided some fresh ideas on how a parish school ought to be conducted. In 1666, Charles Demia, the founder of the Sisters of St. Charles addressed his famous manifesto to the influential citizens of Lyons, demanding that something be done for the education of the poor in order to eliminate the social and

faded, with much less than irreparable harm being done to the schools. Among other reasons was the weakening soon thereafter of the central position of classics in collegiate curricula. The reversal of the superiors' prohibition by the Holy See in 1923 thus came belatedly in several senses of the world.

With the appointment of the urbane philosopher Brother Denis Edward as president of the College in 1911, we entered a period of steady consolidation and new maturity. As with most American institutions of higher learning, it was in these decades that relations and overlaps with affiliated prep schools were clarified and that curricula became distinctly collegiate and more seriously pre-professional. With Brother Denis Edward's presidency we also enter the period of "living memory." In the conversation of a Dr. Holroyd or a Brother Thomas Gimborn, that is, you are as likely as not to get a reference to Denis or Lucian, Alfred "the Bearded" or the great Anselm, as if they had just recently passed from the scene.

Brother Anselm was the stuff of legends. No one who knew him lacks a favorite Anselm story. He led the College from 1932-41, those dark days of the Great Depression. Some say dragged or pushed it, rather than led it, and only the sheer force of Anselm's will and personality kept the bankers from foreclosing.



Top to Bottom:
Brothers Patrick,
Fabrician,
Isidore,
and Orion.

political evils that were rooted in poverty and ignorance. Long before he met De La Salle, Adrien Nyel was part of a movement, already underway in Rouen under the direction of Father Nicolas Barré to provide a suitable education for the children of artisans and the poor.

What was distinctive about the Lasallian contribution was the lasting impact that it had on popular education. One explanation for this may lie in the hidden designs of divine providence. But it also affords a rather good illustration of the relationship that classical sociologists postulate between charism and institution. Unlike many of his predecessors, De La Salle was the sort of charismatic leader who attracted to himself and his work a close knit and loyal band of dedicated disciples. It was De Salle with his Brothers, then, that gave the charism, the vision, the adventure if you will, an institutional form. It is that Institute, the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, that has borne that charism, kept the adventure alive, and made it available to succeeding generations for the last 300 years. It is time then, to shift the focus from De La Salle to his Institute.

Although the educational adventure did not end with the death of the Founder in 1719, it seemed at first as if it might. All during the rest of the eighteenth century, the Brothers were tenacious in resisting any developments or changes that might depart not only from the spirit but from the letter of the legacy that De La Salle had left behind. It was enough to be content with the extraordinary numerical growth, from little more than one hundred Brothers in 1719 to just about one thousand by 1792. But there were no new adventures into new areas of the educational apostolate. Even more surprising, as Battersby notes, is that there was no inclination to spread the work outside of France.

This period of growth and consolidation came to a swift and unexpected end with the French revolution. By the time the worst excesses were over, the Institute had all but disappeared. The Brothers had all been dispersed and secularized; some were jailed, exiled or executed. The Superior General himself was in jail and beginning to show the physical and mental strain. All that was left were two small schools in Italy with only a handful of Brothers barely hanging on. But somehow the charism and the spirit of adventure prevailed. The shock of discontinuity was enough to spark the determination to begin anew, in effect to re-found the Institute. Little by little the Brothers who survived began to regroup their forces and find new recruits to help meet the challenge of rebuilding the life of the Church of France.

The process of refoundation was so successful that by the end of the nineteenth century the Brothers had grown from almost nothing to an educational force 15,000 strong. More significant than the numerical growth was the geographical expansion. The Institute during this period spread to every part of the globe and recruited into the association of Brothers men of varied racial, national and cultural backgrounds. The charism and vision of the Founder began to take on new meaning in the novelty and

diversity of the educational needs the Brothers were called upon to serve.

Nowhere was this more apparent than in the new foundations in the United States. As the immigrant generations of Catholics in this country became upwardly mobile, it was no longer necessary or desirable for the Brothers to limit their teaching to elementary parish schools. Responsive to the call of the Church, the American Brothers embarked on new adventures, opening secondary schools, boarding schools, military academies and orphanages. The most revolutionary development of all was the venture of the Brothers into the field of higher education. The needs in that area were particularly acute. A college degree was necessary if Catholics were to break into the professional fields of law and medicine, engineering and teaching. At the same time it was important that such an education be provided in an atmosphere where the Catholic faith of the students and their immigrant origin would not be the object of attack or ridicule. Furthermore, the American Church was faced with the problem of building a native clergy and colleges were needed to provide the requisite instruction in the classical languages. The Bishops preferred the Brothers' colleges for

THE BROTHERS—continued

His student assistant in those days was one Joseph Flubacher, now Professor of Economics. Joe remembers him well: "He had a reputation for being a hard driver," he recalls, "but in reality he was like so many religious of the era, so dedicated and so anxious to achieve the institutional goal that he seemed to be always 'pushing.' One midsummer day the workers had finished putting the roof on McShain Hall. When they celebrated the 'topping off,' they placed an American flag on the top, rolled out a keg of beer, and knocked off for the rest of the day. The building was scheduled to open in September and poor Brother Anselm was hard pressed to understand a custom such as this. I think the most impressive thing about it all was that he drove himself the hardest; he never spared himself."

The colorful Brother Anselm was succeeded by a contrasting personality, the quiet, scholarly Brother Emiliano, who served for four years and went on to become the Provincial. Then came the enigma of Brother Dominic Luke, whose term of two months was the shortest ever; he re-



Top to bottom:
Brothers Edwin Anselm,
Alfred, and
Denis Edward.

this purpose. They realized that, unlike colleges conducted by orders of priests, the Brothers would not be tempted to lure young men with a priestly vocation into their own novitiate and away from the diocesan seminary. In this adventure into higher education, therefore, the Brothers saw that it was necessary to depart from the letter of the Founder's prohibition against teaching Latin and his preference for elementary education in parish schools for the poor.

This innovative approach did not sit very well with the higher superiors in France. The mistrust of the American adventure by the superiors of the Brothers was only part of a larger climate of mistrust of the American Catholic experience by church officials in Rome. It was the era of the Syllabus of Errors of Pius IX, the definition of papal infallibility by Vatican I, the condemnation of Americanism by Leo XIII and of Modernism by Pius X.

For the Brothers, these tensions came to a head in what became known as the Latin Question. Despite reasoned and respectful argumentation by the American Brothers and earnest entreaties by the American Bishops, the superiors insisted on the letter of the Rule, forbade the teaching of Latin and, to drive the point home more

effectively, transferred most of the Brother Presidents of the American Colleges, including the President of Manhattan, and assigned them to teaching duties in the grammar schools of France and Egypt.

This could have been a mortal blow and, indeed, some of the Brothers' academies and colleges had to close. But the spirit of adventure again prevailed. In the colleges that survived, the Brothers began to open their eyes to new opportunities in higher education, especially in science, engineering and business. In a way they had a jump on those institutions that were still rooted in a purely classical approach to higher education. It is ironical that by the time the teaching of Latin was restored to the Brothers, by intervention of the Pope in 1923, it was already apparent that quality education, even in the humanities, was quite possible without Latin and Greek.

The way to a new era in the history of the Institute has been opened by Vatican Council II and the General Chapters of 1966 and 1976. Three hundred years after the foundation, and almost two hundred years after the near dissolution of the Institute in the French revolution, we again confront essential change. We do not know what the future holds. That is what makes it an adventure. ■

signed at his inauguration dinner, without stating his reasons.

The postwar era found La Salle in the capable hands of Brother Gregorian Paul, a scientist with a love for detail and a devotion to order. When the library was being built, he could often be found checking the workmen with his own carpenter's square. His concern for excellence extended to every facet of the College.

His successor, Brother Stanislaus, who had served as Dean of the College under Brother Paul, continued and expanded the building program. Under his administration the College built residence halls and the College Union. A tall, soft-spoken but iron-willed man, he gave the College strong leadership in this period of rapid growth.

When he turned over the reins to his Vice-President, Brother Daniel Bernian in 1958, Brother Daniel continued to build, adding Olney Hall and Hayman Hall to the campus. Under his leadership, the administrative structure was reorganized to its present form, and faculty and students began to play a larger role in the governance of the College. When his term was ended,



Brother Augustine (second from left) chats with President Harry S. Truman at the White House in 1951.

Brother Daniel happily returned to teaching language, and his place was filled by the former Academic Vice-President, Brother Daniel Burke, who continued to lead the quiet, effective upgrading of the academic and cultural climate of the place. When Brother Daniel returned to the English Department, Brother Patrick Ellis

brought his own talents and distinctive style to the office he presently holds. Like other Brother Presidents before him, he continues to be a teacher as well as an administrator, maintaining closeness to the student-teacher relationship that is basic to the life of the college and the spirit of the founder.

Besides the Brother Presidents,



there have been many other Brothers whose lives have helped shape the College's tradition. The Epilogue to *Conceived in Crisis*, puts it well:

What is central to this tradition . . . is the daily work of quiet men . . . performing in classroom and office the essential tasks of a Christian college: teaching, seeking in scholarship whatever is relevant and significant, taking a personal interest in students, devoting themselves to a common effort.

Some, Like Brother Edward Patrick Sheekey and Brother Louis Fernandez, are still with us in retirement. All of them live in the memories of those who knew them.

Dr. Joseph Mooney, Chairman of the Economics Department, was a student in Brother Louis' class. "He was a fine teacher and a lovable man . . . and marvelously funny," Joe recalls. "It's impossible to do justice to his humor in print because it was so subtly related to his accent and his facial expressions." The late Joe Moran, a former student, later colleague, and friend, had the accent down pat in his imitation of the glare and the threat, "You'll get it in the end, boy!" Joe Mooney remembers his humorous threats to those in danger of failing: "What a terrible thing it is to flunk Spanish in college! Someday when you are a bishop or a governor, people will point to you and say, 'that man flunked Spanish in college!'"

Says Joe, "Only a teacher with a true perspective of his profession could think of and use a line like that."

The Writing Center in Olney 203 is named after Brother Patrick Sheekey. It is a fitting tribute to a man who taught writing—and living—for 59 years. His colleague of many years, Professor Claude Koch, wrote this about Brother Patrick:

Anyone who served or studied under him when he was chairman of the English Department, or who has known him since, recognizes that he has been one's master in life as well as in art. His art was not scholarship but the grammar of concern; his life—in which he has never relinquished the Habit that subjects him to more rigorous scrutiny than does secular dress—teaches more surely than his enthusiastic classes ever could, the rhetoric of sacrifice and decency that ennobles ordinary, fallible men. As long as such as Brother Patrick live and follow the Rule, the existence of the Christian Brothers is justified.

There was even an earlier Brother Patrick than the two who presently live at La Salle. He was Brother Felician Patrick McLaughlin. He too was a teacher of English, and, as former Provincial Brother James Conaghan remembers him, a miniature version of G.K. Chesterton. "While Chesterton

was over six feet and built in proportion, Brother Patrick was more like five by five. Nevertheless, like GKC, he wore a long black coat, a bowler hat, and pince-nez eyeglasses with long black ribbon attached." One can only speculate on his effect on the typical La Salle student that first day of class.

The German Department had its own Brother Five-by-Five in the person of Brother Abdon, who died in 1956. He had taught at both the elementary and high school levels when he came here in 1940. Remembering his stocky appearance, one thinks of Washington Irving's famous description of Wouter Van Twiller: "His legs were short, but sturdy in proportion to the weight they had to sustain; so that when erect he had not a little the appearance of a beer-barrel on skids."

Another who taught in the "parochials" and worked his way up to college teaching was Brother Gerardian Joseph, fondly christened "Brother Geranium" by Brother Robert. Brother Joseph became Registrar when La Salle moved from 1240 North Broad to its new home. Dr. Paul Doran remembers how Brother Joseph became the first Brother to apply for a pilot's license when aeronautics was taught at the College in the late 30's and early 40's, and how much he enjoyed his role of Air Raid Warden during World War II. "I teased him about his whistle, his white helmet, his stentorian 'Put 'em



From left: Brothers Felician Patrick, Galding Paul, Eadbert Charles.

out,' and his super-secret Warden meeting at Mal's, a local tappy." As Registrar, Dr. Doran says, Brother Joseph was a devoted guardian of the academic integrity of La Salle.

Memory resounds with the names of so many others—the Brothers whose personalities and spirits live on in their students and in this institution. Space does not permit us to do justice to the individual qualities of each, but some kind of annotated role call is surely in order. Do you remember . . .

*Brother Azarias, who some wag dubbed "the Pope of the Public Schools" because he knew everyone and was a one-man placement bureau for his students . . .

*Brother Clementian, whose deep voice was seldom raised above a whisper, and whose flowing handwriting filled hundreds of blackboards, always threatening to spill over onto adjoining walls, and then into corridors . . .

*Brother Augustine, the sociologist who discovered black was beautiful before most blacks did, and was a fighter for interracial justice back in the 40's . . .

*Brother Damian Julius, a mathematical wizard whose slow speech and lazy lower lip merely doubled the challenge for lesser mathematical minds, such as those possessed by many stu-



From left: Brothers Gene Graham, Gerald Fitzgerald, Alfred Grunewald, and Carl Clayton.

dents including the author of this piece . . .

*Brother Vincent Grimes, who founded the psychology department and taught brilliantly in it with inimitable wit and energy until illness took him from life this year.

The list could include the names of many other Brothers who served here for shorter periods of time but still gave

of themselves to the College and its students. All of them will live in the memories and in the lives of those alumni who remember them with pleasure and affection.

Mr. Keenan, a frequent contributor to LA SALLE, is chairman of the college's English Department.

HANGING LOOSE, *hawaiian style*

By Robert S. Lyons, Jr.

More than 35,000 people have taken tours conducted by LaSalle's Special Activities office. Many of them have been infected with Polynesian Paralysis



It all started back in 1959 when he was running the College Union and someone asked him to handle some travel arrangements for a group of students making a spelunking tour. Then came a couple of trips to New York and Washington, a ski weekend that attracted three busloads of students, and finally, in 1961 a biggie—a 32-day tour of 11 European countries for 109 people. John Veen, '59, was in business as a travel virtuoso.

"We could have taken 500 people on that European Trip if we had more room," recalls Veen who made a small commission on each tourist. The price was a steal: \$520 which included all meals at a time when air-fare, alone, was \$770 and the trip would ordinarily cost \$1,345. Today you couldn't buy it for \$3,000. The experience taught Veen a couple of valuable lessons: there was a market out there for travelers and there was money to be saved by a tour coordinator who would take the time to study the market carefully.

In the 20 years since then, John Veen has been doing a lot of homework. Besides checking rates, tour-sites, hotels, and airlines personally, he spends at least 10 hours a week reading and comparing travel information and promotional literature. This has meant considerable savings for the estimated 35,000 people who have taken trips sponsored by La Salle College and arranged by Veen. Travel has become so successful that a separate department, Special Activities, was instituted under Veen's direction in 1975. No other college in the Philadelphia area (and only a few nationally) offers such a complete travel service, for its faculty, administration and students as well as for parents and alumni. Veen's staff includes Ronnie O'Doherty, the assistant director, who among other activities, coordinates the efforts of about a dozen student assistants who are learning the travel business. Two of Veen's former staff members, Tom Powell and Joan Collins, have gone into the travel profession elsewhere.

Veen's office, for example, helps with travel arrangements for La Salle students attending classes at the college's programs in Switzerland and Spain. Many educational-study tours go through Special Activities. He has negotiated with the Egyptian government for a tour conducted in cooperation with the Fine Arts Department and has conducted a number of tours of the Holy Land with Rev. Raymond F. Halligan, O.P., of the Religion Department. Under Veen's direction, the college has established a reputation for offering some of the best travel bargains to be found anywhere. Dozens of colleges and universities have sought Veen's advice on setting up their own programs. You name it, Special Activities has been there: Alaska, Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, Canadian Rockies, China, England, Germany, Hawaii, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, South America, Poland, Scotland, Switzerland, Tahiti, and almost all points in between, most likely at a price difficult to match elsewhere. Special Activities is sponsoring, in conjunction with Mainland Travel & Tours, of Margate, N.J., 16 nine-day trips to Hawaii between June 30 and November 24, for \$844. A Fly/Cruise in the Caribbean aboard M/S Boheme from August 22-29 is being offered for \$860 or almost \$300 less than the regular price.

"We are not really interested in big commissions," says

Veen. "We want to offer *salable* trips for people who are going on that *once-in-a-lifetime* experience. Most of our people don't have money growing on trees."

What many of Veen's people do have, however, is a desire to come back for more. La Salle's Special Activities Office gets a lot of repeat business. Four people who recently signed up to go to Hawaii in June will be making their *ninth* La Salle trip. From the college's standpoint, it's impossible to measure the value of such good will.

"Special Activities has turned into good promotion for La Salle," says Veen, who is best remembered for his legendary "Bell for La Salle" campaign back in 1959. "People on the trips start talking and asking questions about the college. It's one of those things that you can't put your finger on. Sometimes you can't put a price tag on good will."

Although many of the traditional spots such as Disney World and Bermuda consistently attract large segments of Special Activities customers, it is the nation's only Tropical state, Hawaii, that has established itself as the all-time vacation favorite among thousands of La Salle College travelers.

"I wouldn't be surprised if we send more people to Hawaii than many other groups and, certainly, more than most schools," says Veen, who has processed upwards of 20,000 visitors to the 50th state since 1961. This June, in fact, Veen will be making his 25th Hawaiian trip when he personally conducts a 13 day tour to Waikiki, Maui, and Kona. At one time, Veen was sending upwards of 1,000 people annually to Hawaii; now the number is closer to 400, many of them returning for the second or third time.

Tourism in Hawaii has skyrocketed in the last decade, from 276,000 people in 1970 to 4,600,000 last year. Most people visit the island of Oahu which houses 80 percent of Hawaii's one million people and includes the capital city of Honolulu and Waikiki Beach. Known as one of the most famous vacation spots in the world, Waikiki stretches only three-quarters-of-a-mile, but it contains 30,000 high rise hotel rooms and accommodates 65,000 tourists every week.

What makes Hawaii such a popular tourist attraction? We accompanied a group of about two dozen parents, alumni, and friends of La Salle on a nine-day trip sponsored recently by the Special Activities office in conjunction with Mainland Travel, Inc., one of the largest of the companies that handles all arrangements for tourists including tour guide service in Hawaii. We also learned that there are a number of reasons why tourism has become Hawaii's number one industry, despite the fact that many of its natives were not in favor of statehood and the subsequent development of the islands that has occurred since 1959. Many Hawaiians vehemently opposed the proliferation of high rises on Waikiki although few will deny that the economy of the 50th state has profited immensely from such construction. Environmentalists have succeeded in preserving most of the natural beauty outside of Honolulu. Billboards, for example, have been illegal since 1930, and strict zoning laws on the Windward side prohibit any construction higher than three stories or 30 feet. But getting back to the reasons for Hawaii's popularity: simply put, the Aloha State provides a relatively inexpensive,

action-packed (or quietly isolated) vacation in stunningly attractive surroundings under near perfect weather conditions. The only complaints we heard about Hawaii concerned the lengthy (12 hour) trip getting there. But they weren't complaining too loudly.

"I'm really glad we came," said John Quinn, '49, who was making his first trip to Hawaii with his wife, Phyllis. "It was a great deal, a fine bargain. For the distance covered and the time spent, you can't beat the price." The Quinns had sent their daughters, Betsy and Kathleen, to Hawaii as a gift in 1974 and had gotten good reports from them.

Marty Moss, the president and founder of Mainland Travel, went to Hawaii on vacation in 1972 and fell in love with the place. He's been back two dozen times since then and does not hesitate to recommend it to his customers. A former Army Air Force flight Engineer and hotel owner who went into the travel business in 1970 after running a number of successful Elks Club excursions, Moss says that food is less expensive in Hawaii than it is anywhere in the Bahamas or Caribbean. "If you go to the Caribbean or Europe, you will realize what a bargain Hawaii is," Moss says. "In fact, compared to other places Hawaii is the bargain. It's *safe*, the workers there are *people-oriented*, and I would never hesitate to send a client there. I get a tremendous amount of repeat business for Hawaii." Moss plans to sponsor a three day Marlin Game Fishing Tournament off the Kona coast in October. His Group Sales Department now virtually devotes all its time to Hawaii with some side trips to San Francisco and Las Vegas.

"Hawaii is still one of the world's most inexpensive places to visit," says Veen. "In Europe, you're hit for \$4.50 just for a cup of coffee. Our (\$42.50) hotel room at the Pacific Beach (an excellent hotel, by the way) could go for \$150-\$200 a day in Europe." This trip, incidentally cost \$789 for nine days and eight nights at a superior hotel, and transportation on regularly-scheduled United Airlines flight although rising fuel costs have necessitated a price increase since March. Food prices, though, are easy to digest whether you like exquisite dining or a quick snack at your friendly Jolly Roger. There are, incidentally, 29 McDonalds on the Islands.

Next to filling you with the "Aloha Spirit" (Love and Kindness), Hawaiians love to display the "Hang Loose" sign (index and small finger extended from a closed fist) which means, "Never Hurry, Never Worry." This Polynesian Paralysis is infectious and visitors are encouraged to enjoy their vacation at their leisure. Some prefer the peace and quiet of the outer Islands; others stay on Waikiki and Oahu where the action can be fast and furious. Suffice it to say, there's something for everybody.

Al and Marie Panebianco have made La Salle trips to Ireland and Bermuda before, but this was their first trip to Hawaii together. Al had been to the Islands in 1945 as a member of the U.S. Navy when there was nothing but barbed wire on the beaches and only two buildings on Waikiki—the Moana and Royal Hawaiian Hotels (today there are 82 hotels and condominiums on Waikiki). "I didn't really want to come back," he says. "I had no desire to see Hawaii again. But I'm really glad I came. Bermuda was nice but as far as activity goes, Hawaii has it all over Bermuda. Take everything there is to do in Bermuda and multiply in ten times, and you have Hawaii."

Joe Singer, '69, making his first Hawaii trip was most impressed by its "natural, unspoiled beauty" as well as by the "pleasant, efficient, relaxed, helpful service" provided everywhere in a "relaxed, relatively effortless" manner.

"It's a beautiful island," he says. "I wish I could have stayed there longer. Sunrise and sunset on the beach looks just like the postcards. Even Paradise (Waikiki) is getting built up, but it still retains a lot of its charm and natural beauty in the gardens, flowers, and foliage that's allowed to remain."

Contributing to the leisurely vacation atmosphere is the consistently comfortable warm weather. The highest temperature ever recorded in downtown Honolulu was 88 degrees; the lowest, 57. The annual average is 75.1. The northeasterly trade winds, which help keep insects to a minimum, bring the rain-bearing clouds which are caught by the mountains. Waialeale on the Island of Kauai is one of the two wettest spots on earth, but rarely are there severe storms of any kind. There is even snow in the winter on some volcano tops on the Big Island. It snowed for a few minutes many of the days during our trip but not enough to deter from ongoing activities. Casual dress is encouraged, even in most of the fancy restaurants.

Visitors to Oahu should make it a point to see Diamond Head, one of the world's most famous landmarks, and its gigantic crater; Pearl Harbor and the impressive U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, preferably taking the free tour conducted by the U.S. Navy (you pay only for the bus service from major hotels); the spectacular Nuuanu Valley Pali Pass, a splendid view over looking thousand-foot cliffs to Oahu's second and third largest cities; Waimea Falls and Paradise Parks for a look at some beautiful waterfalls, scenery, and tropical forests.

Aloha To The Explorer Alumni

According to the latest Alumni Office records, more than a dozen graduates of the college live in Hawaii. We had the opportunity to chat with some of them including **Dr. Paul Bellanca**, '63, who has a successful dental practice in Mililani Town; **Edward M. Slavish**, '63, who has his own real estate firm, Slavish & Associates, Inc.; **Henry T. Stonelake**, '62 a pilot for United Airlines who commutes from his home in Honolulu to work in Los Angeles, and **Floyd Bythiner**, '35 who is now retired after careers in the Air Force, as a certified public accountant, and as a teacher at Hickam Air Force Base. We also heard from **John E. Funkhouser**, '75, who is a graduate research assistant and a Ph.D. candidate in the reproductive biology program at the University of Hawaii School of Medicine.

Other residents of Hawaii who are familiar names to the college include **Frank Diehl**, the first musical director for La Salle's MUSIC THEATRE under Dan Rodden back in the early 1960's, and **Les Keiter**, who did such a fine job promoting Big Five Basketball as a popular WFIL Radio and TV sportscaster in the 1960's. Diehl is now musical director for "The Jim Nabors Show," a nightly feature at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. Keiter is the sportscaster at KHON-TV, the NBC affiliate in Honolulu, and the voice of the Hawaiian Islanders baseball team in the Pacific Coast League.





Joe Singer, '69 (left) and John Veen, '59 (right), chat with Al Harrington, of *Hawaii Five-O*, one of the most popular entertainers in Oahu. At right: the canoe pageant at the Polynesian Cultural Center. Lower: A Special Activities tour leaves for the Holy Land from La Salle in January.



The Polynesian Cultural Center, conducted by students at Brigham Young University-Hawaii Campus, is well worth a day's (or night's) visit. Visitors can tour through authentic replicas of Polynesian villages by walking, tram, or canoe, and watch demonstrations of native arts, crafts, and music. The daily Pageant of the Long Canoes and the spectacular evening show are two memorable extravaganzas.

One of the most pleasant surprises was the Kodak Hula Show, now in its 45th year, the longest-running show in Hawaii which is offered daily at 10 A.M. at Kapiolani Park at the edge of Waikiki. Some 3,000 people a day attend this free two hour demonstration of traditional Polynesian dances and music. Naturally, picture-taking is encouraged and spectators are invited to come down on the field during intermission to photograph the talented performers.

Two of the most popular shows on Waikiki are "The Jim Nabors Show," starring TV's *Gomer Pyle*, and "The Al Harrington Show," featuring one of the stars of TV's *Hawaii Five-O*. Both shows were enjoyable but we preferred Harrington, who not only sings and entertains well, but establishes a warm rapport with a genuine sincerity. Harrington mingles frequently with his audience, takes time to pose for pictures, and makes it a point to chat with the audience afterwards, asking them, "Did you enjoy the show?" Undoubtedly one of Hawaii's best "good-will ambassadors," he has entertained an estimated 10 million people over the past decade.

A number of visitors, including Marianne Ford, '79, and her mother, rented a car and took their own tour of Oahu, something that can easily be done in a day since the island is only 44 miles long and 30 miles wide. This is perhaps the best way to see the big waves and surfing beaches, pineapple and sugar plantations, and quaint native villages.

Although Oahu is "The Gathering Place," three of the outer islands offer such interesting contrasts in beauty that they have rapidly developed into popular tourist attractions of their own. Hawaiian Air operates 100 flights a day throughout the islands, and most of them are short hops from Honolulu. Various Outer Island tours are available including a popular one-day "Sky-Trek" that stops on three of the major islands and flies over the others.

Local tour guides will tell you that Maui, the "Valley Island," is the most popular of the outer islands. Its beaches are among the most beautiful anywhere. The 10,023 foot Haleakala, the largest dormant volcano crater in the world, towers over the sparkling resort areas of Kaanapali Beach, Kapalau, and Wailea Beach. Lahaina Town, a boisterous whaling town, once served as Hawaii's capitol.



Kauai, "The Garden Island" which is a 72 mile trip across the channel from Oahu, is known for its lush tropical forests, hidden valley, and natural beauty, especially of its spectacular Waimea Canyon and the magnificent Fern Grotto. The oldest of the islands, Kauai is also the home of the legendary Menehunes, Hawaii's "little people."

Hawaii, "The Big Island," is the largest of the eight and the most diverse. It is, in fact, more than twice as large the size of all the other islands in the chain combined even though only ten percent of the people live here. Some of the world's finest deep sea fishing is done here off the famed Kona Coast. The incredibly beautiful Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, jungle waterfalls plunging into the sea, and cowboys working on one of the worlds largest cattle ranches, are some of the top tourist attractions.

Tourism has just recently begun on Molokai, "The Friendly Isle," and Lanai, "The Pineapple Island." Molokai features some spectacular cliffs along the northern coast as well as Father Damien's historic old leper settlement at Kalaupapa. Almost the entire largely untouched island of Lanai (18 miles long, 13 miles wide) is a Dole Company pineapple plantation. Visitors are allowed to visit Niihau, a privately-owned island (population 237), by invitation only. But no one is allowed on Kahoolawe (population 0) because it is used as a target by the U.S. Navy and Air Force and is littered with unexploded shells.

Information on Hawaii or any trips sponsored by the college can be obtained by writing to John Veen, Director of Special Activities, La Salle College, 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141. Information is also available about the \$5 annual membership in the College Union Association which entitles members to monthly mailings about Special Activities trips as well as special group travel rates.

STUDENT-ATHLETES: BALANCING THE SCALES

BY JOSEPH C. MIHALICH, Ph.D.

In the wake of renewed criticism and condemnation of intercollegiate sports and athletic programs and intercollegiate student-athletes, this two-part series attempts to balance the scales and suggest a saner perspective on the nature and purpose of athletics and academics. The first installment established the rationale and the necessity for constructive and well-intentioned intercollegiate programs, and depicted the plight of the serious student-athlete beset with the task of serving the twin masters of academics and athletics. Some of the fundamental issues delineated include: recognition and emphasis on the orientation of student-athletes as students first and athletes second; reasonable and just recognition of the unique physical and psychological pressures and unusual time-energy demands on student-athletes; recognition of the mutually beneficial character of the institution's contractual agreement with student-athletes; and willingness to restrict privileges and considerations for student-athletes to NCAA and AIAW regulations (and to what is available in principle to other students). This concluding segment focuses on the techniques and attitudes necessary to guarantee meaningful academic progress and timely graduation for student-athletes. The noblest educational ideals and the best theoretical intentions by academic administrators are futile and unavailing without systems of practical application and consistent measurement of performances and goals.

These articles are excerpted from the author's forthcoming book entitled *Sports and Athletics: Philosophy in Action*, scheduled for publication by Littlefield, Adams Company later this year.

In much the same way that sports and athletics constitute a microcosm of society and thus reflect the ills of society, intercollegiate sports and athletics are caught up in the problems of contemporary higher education and have become (in John Underwood's graphic phrase) "the spoor of an educational system gone mad." Many of the difficulties in both areas stem from the rapid and immense growth of our higher educational system over the past three decades, resulting in new dimensions and new concepts of academic and financial planning and management. This surge of bigness originates with vastly expanded possibilities and opportunities for college and university matriculation (beginning with the GI Bill following World War II), and culminates in greatly increased

student populations including the establishment of a national network of junior colleges and off-campus branches of parent institutions. Added to this growth factor are the commonly cited allegations about our educational system from the ground up: the apathy of parents who fail to encourage and direct their children's academic progress; the failure of elementary school educators to teach the basics of meaningful learning; the practice of high school administrators and faculty (frequently beset with discipline problems) in moving students as quickly as possible toward graduation rather than education; and the minimal entrance requirements for junior colleges and branch campuses. The growth factor and these inherent flaws are compounded by inflationary costs and expenses in main-



Action on the hardwood. The Explorers in the '50's; the Lady Explorers in the '80s.

taining colleges and universities, and the result is that academic administrators are confronted with a tangle of problems requiring new dimensions and new concepts in planning and management. The final straw is the current downward trend in student populations accompanied by sharp declines in tuition revenue and new concerns for the economic survival of small institutions.

Thus in a curiously paradoxical sense, the unprecedented stature of contemporary intercollegiate sports and athletics is at once a thorn and a rose for contemporary higher education. These articles depict the plight of intercollegiate athletic programs allegedly plagued with abuses and corruptions, resulting in serious criticism relating to the validity of intercollegiate athletics and the integrity and probity of college presidents and athletic directors and coaches and players. The other side of the coin is that successful (winning) intercollegiate sports programs are a source of significant revenue from gate receipts and contributions from proud alumni and, especially, from lucrative television contracts for regular and post-season games. Such revenue eases much pain and justifies the athletic program as an instrument in assuring the academic well-being and future of the college or university. In a crass way of putting such things, college administrators who are assured of large annual incomes from successful sports programs are tempted to refrain from evaluating the philosophies and practices of athletic directors and coaches with proven track records. Even in more modest programs without such income (and many smaller and non-winning programs operate at a loss), intercollegiate sports and athletics are valuable in terms of intangible and incidental returns from loyal students and alumni who live in the hope that the program will get bigger and better.

Certainly the blame for abuses and corruptions in

intercollegiate sports and athletics should be distributed, but academic administrators and athletic department personnel who perpetuate the system must be implicated more than student-athletes who may be aware of the situation but powerless to change it without sacrificing their careers. This is reflected in the references already cited and is repeated in significant commentary from a variety of sources. An elite panel of educators and sports figures, (including John Wooden and Joe Paterno and John Underwood) analyzes the issue in the scholarly *Phi Beta Kappan* (September 1980) in the context of "Student-Athletes: Tackling the Problem." The article begins with a quotation from a recent report by the American Council on Higher Education:

It is the (college) president's responsibility to insure integrity in athletic operations, the ACE said in a policy statement after a three-year study by the organization's Commission on Collegiate Athletics. Some presidents 'have generally ignored' that responsibility, the ACE suggested, thereby letting an ugly situation build: an 'emphasis on the revenues and expenses of athletics rather than on the institution's educational programs (and increased) and even excessive pressures to win' in order to pay the program's bills.

The report (is issued) with a warning: 'If key administrators do not get involved, then the inevitable will happen: There will be scandals, government involvement . . . and public condemnation.'

This is reiterated in remarks by John Wooden, one of the most erudite and most humanistically oriented coaches in modern sports history, who says bluntly that "... In my opinion, the ills of intercollegiate athletics come from management. I don't believe the presidents take a strong enough stand to make sure that the program is functioning as it should . . ." Similar sentiments are expressed by Joe

Paterno, an equally sensitive and concerned athletic director and coach:

My feeling has been for many years that the university presidents and the faculties of many institutions have just walked down the halls and looked at the ceilings. They didn't want to see anything. They've evaded responsibility and they've compromised themselves in such a way that it's almost impossible at this time to get back into the situation.

Despite this justified concern about abuses and corruptions in intercollegiate sports and athletics, it is safe to say that most student-athletes in most of the 800 member institutions in the NCAA (and AIAW) are serious and capable students, and that the institutions themselves are genuinely and properly concerned about their realistic academic progress and timely graduation. Authenticated statistics frequently indicate that student-athletes collectively perform as well and sometimes better compared to non-athlete students. Here at La Salle College, statistics compiled by Rev. Raymond A. Halligan for a recent semester are typically representative: student-athletes received 19.6% A grades compared to 25.5% for other students; 36.3% B grades to 33.9% for other students; 84% C grades to 82.1% for other students; 3.6% failing grades to 4.2% for other students; and 3.9% course withdrawals to 4.2% for other students. The common contention that athletes benefit from being routed to certain instructors and less demanding courses is not necessarily true and will be discussed later. Many academically successful student-athletes are convinced that the discipline and motivation of sports and athletics extend into their classroom experiences, and this frequently results in academic achievement unprecedented in their scholastic careers.

One of the critical statistics in this general context is the graduation rate for student-athletes compared to non-athlete students. This is mentioned frequently in descriptions of academic/athletic irregularities, both in terms of low graduation rates for student-athletes and false and manipulated graduation rates (usually by neglecting to include student-athlete drop-outs). Studies in this area indicate a reported national average graduation rate of about 50% for athletically oriented institutions with major sports programs, and the University of New Mexico was cited as a negative example in the 1979 scandals with an alleged student-athlete graduation rate of 21%. When graduation rates for athletes are legitimately low, the institution obviously should re-evaluate the nature of its concern and commitment regarding the academic well-being and progress of its student-athletes. Some critics of the intercollegiate scene stress that many student-athletes exceed the normal four-year period for matriculation and graduation, but this is relatively insignificant so long as it is kept within reason. Extended college experiences and careers are by no means limited to student-athletes, since statistics indicate that only 65% of typical student populations graduate in the prescribed four-year period. Many students extend their college years for travel or work experience and other ways of "finding themselves." The

NCAA sanctions the five-year plan for graduation but restricts athletic eligibility to four years of varsity competition.

Probably the most significant criterion of academic authenticity for student-athletes (and other students) is the proper understanding and enactment of the concept of "normal progress toward an academic degree and graduation." The traditional interpretation mandated by the NCAA is a 2.0 grade-point average (on a scale of 4.0) which usually translates into a "C" standard. The weakness and exploitative aspect of the 2.0 GPA is that it is relatively easy for any student to maintain such an average (if this is the only objective) by taking courses randomly and applying some systematic version of the course withdrawal process. This approach is even easier in institutions with curricula designed specially for student-athletes: the proverbial Basketweaving I and II courses and Essentials of Basketball Theory or Basic Components of the J-Stroke.

Assuming that none such courses are included in the curriculum and student-athletes are required to take the same courses and follow the same degree programs as non-athlete students, the proper interpretation of academic progress and degree completion is based on the number and sequence of required courses in standard academic tracks leading to specific academic degrees. This is readily measurable semester by semester and year by year, and student-athletes (and all students) should be aware personally and through administrative dictum of their systematic progress. This awareness should be monitored by the academic administrator for the athletic program and faculty advisors, and the process should never be relegated to assistant coaches or other athletic department personnel. Instances of failure to maintain the prescribed academic schedule should be communicated and corrected through the proper channels.

Even the most academically sincere colleges and universities with nationally competitive sports and athletic programs run the risk periodically of some highly publicized cases of student-athlete academic neglect and failure. This is the nature of things and points up incidentally another notable difference in the life and times of student-athletes compared to non-athlete students. Many non-athlete students are also periodically guilty of academic neglect and failure, but their cases are rarely held up for the world to see and for the institution to endure. Student-athletes who incur academic probation for low grades could suffer much more privately and publicly compared to non-athlete students in the same situation. Student-athletes on academic probation are vulnerable technically at least to losing their athletic grant-in-aid, since such grants are contingent upon satisfactory academic progress among other things.

In institutions which publish probation lists at the end of the traditional fall semester, student-athletes in some sports (notably basketball) could have their careers interrupted in mid-season, and such cases usually become public knowledge with damaging effects for the athlete's personal and academic reputation. The NCAA leaves discretion about the timing of probation reports to individ-

ual institutions, and some schools report probations only at the end of the academic year rather than after each semester. In contrast to all this, non-athlete students on academic probation generally have much less to lose in terms of their private lives and public notoriety.

In colleges and universities with intelligent and constructive concern about student-athletes' academic progress and timely graduation, the basic mechanism for benevolent control is usually some form of systematic counseling and tutoring tailored for the student-athlete program. It is essential that this counseling and guidance should be administered by professional academicians rather than athletic department personnel—or even athletic department personnel under the guidance of faculty administrators. Student-athletes are normally inducted into these special aid programs immediately upon matriculation, and sometimes in the late summer weeks preceding their freshman year. They should receive counseling and advice on rostering and course selection and other aspects of placement in prescribed educational tracks, including follow-up procedures and systematic performance measurements. Many student-athletes do not necessarily need the program, and some even resent this constructive control of their academic affairs: some perceive this as a form of discrimination in that they are monitored too much and too closely compared to non-athlete students.

Campus critics and sometimes the general public tend to misinterpret this special attention for student-athletes in two respects. The first is the notion that such counseling favors student-athletes with singular privileges compared to non-athlete students, and the second is the contention that student-athletes in the program are deliberately routed to selected sympathetic faculty members and notoriously easy courses of study. The first notion is fallacious since every academically progressive college and university

provides similar counseling for *all* students and not just student-athletes. All incoming students are expressly and publicly advised of various special counseling opportunities, and such information is available in a variety of ways throughout their college experience.

The second contention that such programs are designed to place student-athletes with certain professors and/or in certain courses is ill-conceived, since the purpose of counseling directors with personal and professional integrity is just the opposite: to guarantee that student-athletes will roster for required courses and programs rather than taking courses randomly. Student-athletes who are so inclined learn about easy professors and easy courses in the same way that all students learn about such things: by word of mouth through the campus grapevine in its various manifestations. Student-athletes who follow such peer guidance simply imitate other students who have particular goals or objectives (or none at all). Many students in various major fields attempt to avoid courses which in their opinion have no bearing on their real or imagined professional future (math and science for some; literature and philosophy for others), and deliberately roster for reputedly easy professors when they are required to take such courses.

It must be emphasized also that opportunities for special counseling and academic guidance are usually even more readily available in specifically designed programs for other special-interest student groups mentioned in the preceding installment: honors program students; educationally and socially deprived students; military veteran students; and others. Such student categories generally have the benefit of unique opportunities in rostering courses and selection of major field requirements and other academic procedures. Special counseling programs for student-athletes are neither more nor less discriminatory than similar programs for other selected seg-

La Salle oarsmen in the '50s;
Explorer women rowers in the '70s.



ments of the student population.

In the final analysis, it is in the interests of common sense and justice that colleges and universities with ethically oriented sports and athletic programs should have designated counseling and guidance systems for student-athletes. The institution presumably has extensive financial investments in the athletic program itself and in student-athlete support systems, and certainly has moral obligations relating to the mutually beneficial character of the agreement between student-athletes and the college or university. It is much to the institution's advantage to have properly oriented and properly directed student-athletes who will succeed academically and thereby continue to serve their own athletic interests and the interests of the school.

In the administrative structure of typical colleges and universities, the campus offices most directly and most frequently involved with the routine implementation of student policies (including athletic policy) are: 1) the admissions office; 2) the registrar's office (or the office responsible for grade reports and transcripts); and 3) the office of student affairs including the area of student discipline. These offices embody the image and character of the institution, and usually provide empirical measurements relating to goals and purposes and outcomes. These are critical offices with respect to institutional policy for the student population in general, and especially for special student categories including student-athletes. This is clearly reflected in the consistent implication of these offices in reports of academic/athletic irregularities and abuses.

Admissions offices in colleges and universities must be acutely aware of the importance of constructive admissions policies for the present and the future of the institution, including the nature and function of selective or flexible admissions policies for special student categories.

The basic principle of intelligent admissions policy is to admit routinely qualified students who will benefit from the college experience and who will benefit the institution tangibly or intangibly, and to admit certain marginal students in special student categories for the mutual benefit of the student and the institution. These academically marginal students frequently offer unusual skills or abilities at least tangentially related to the educational process, which can be utilized for the betterment of the institution—including sports and athletics. Assuming that such marginal students have at least minimal entrance credentials (including the projected 2.0 GPA if applicable), constructive admissions policy would be to decide on the basis of two considerations: can the student succeed on his or her own merits; and can the student succeed with the systematic counseling and guidance offered in every academically sincere college or university.

With respect to student-athletes in particular, admissions policies are fairly consistent in every institution with nationally competitive sports and athletic programs. Where there is a problem with marginal academic credentials for gifted student-athletes, colleges and universities with nationally competitive athletic programs (including some of the most academically prestigious schools in the nation) have flexible admissions standards and to think otherwise is naive. Intercollegiate sports and athletics constitute an important and integral part of higher education and in some institutions guarantees financial solvency, and blue-chip athletic prospects are worth the interpretation of standard institutional policies and procedures. One rubric many institutions utilize in this context is to designate a certain percentage of admissions cases as "open admissions" with no standards required (or at least not the usual standards for other admissions), and student-athletes are often admitted on such a basis.

Athletic coaches often "strongly recommend" ad-



mission for gifted student-athletes with and without attractive entrance credentials, and responsible admissions offices must resist such pressure from athletic department personnel. It must be the admissions office which admits all students and not the coaches or the athletic director or sympathetic campus agencies. Part of the irony in the situation is that coaches understandably feel a sense of chagrin when highly regarded athletic prospects are denied admission to their school, and then enroll in competitive institutions with different admissions standards.

Again it must be emphasized that admissions policies for student-athletes (along with other student policies) must be evaluated in the context of admissions policies for other special-interest student categories mentioned frequently in this discussion. Applicants for admission to special programs for educationally deprived students and older students and continuing education students and others all have the benefit of flexible admissions standards, and in many institutions military veterans and faculty dependent students are admitted on an open admissions basis. The flexibility potential for admitting some marginal students is really quite diverse, and usually reduces to the principle implicit in the student-athlete program: the possibility of a mutually beneficial relationship for the student and for the institution. Most colleges and universities admit some marginal students whose academic potential can be developed for their personal benefit, and who have talents and abilities to make the institution somehow better for their presence.

One of the most sensitive offices in any college or university is the office responsible for the submission of grades and student records and the preparation of transcripts—duties normally associated with the registrar's office. This office is intimately involved in one of the most critical areas of the college experience for all students including student-athletes. The recording of grades and the preparation of transcripts constitute the most visible and probably the most meaningful expression of the educational process, and the honesty and integrity of these procedures reflect the honesty and integrity of the institution itself. Most of the institutional scandals relating to athletics focus on the forgery and manipulation of grades and transcripts between schools and within individual institutions, including grades and academic credits awarded for mythical courses non-held in empty garages hundreds of miles from the recording college or university.

Registrar's offices in self-respecting colleges and universities must resist any direct or indirect pressure from athletic department personnel for altering or falsifying grades and transcripts, and there should be no provisions in student-athlete academic policy permitting interpretation of standard recording procedures. Here again in the context of registrar's office relationships with student-athletes, the situation must be extended to include other special student categories on campus. Many institutions have interpretative or different recording procedures for programs involving educationally deprived students and continuing education students and others. An example is to permit students in such programs to have letter grades (A-B-C-D-F) changed to the usually more lenient "pass-

fail" context—sometimes months after the original grade was submitted. There is no necessary suggestion of impropriety in such procedures but they are *different* compared to the rest of the student population, and in this respect student-athletes might be denied privileges extended to other special student groups.

Besides the processing of grades and transcripts, another routine function normally administered by the registrar's office is the business of rostering students for specific courses and classes. Campus critics sometimes contend that student-athletes receive preferred treatment in this area, and this may be true but there are logically compelling reasons. In many intercollegiate sports and athletic programs, the normal time period for practice sessions and contests in some sports is the late afternoon hours—theoretically after the close of the school day. Athletic directors and coaches and student-athletes prefer and request earlier class schedules to avoid unnecessary conflicts with practices and games. This is more of a problem for some student-athletes than for others depending on the sport and the season and the availability of (lighted and indoor) campus facilities. Most football and basketball programs traditionally have practice sessions in the late afternoon, and most baseball and soccer and field hockey teams practice and frequently play scheduled contests in this time period. In the context of the institution's commitment to an athletic program, it seems only reasonable that such relatively minor rostering adjustments should be made for these athletic obligations. And where it is feasible and applicable, the same considerations should be extended to non-athlete students engaged in significant school-related extracurricular activities.

Besides the admissions office and the registrar's office, another critical institutional office is the administrator for student life and student affairs, including the area of student discipline and disciplinary procedures. Student-athletes tend to be particularly involved with this office—primarily because athletes usually comprise the largest designated group of on-campus residents, and are usually the most permanent residents during holiday periods and "off-season" periods for the rest of the student population. In the context of special privileges and considerations for student-athletes in this area, opinion varies as to whether athletes should be housed together as a distinct community in specific campus dwellings, or whether they should be dispersed and mingled with non-athlete students in buildings open to all. Some colleges and universities with major sports programs have notoriously lavish complexes for athletes in certain sports (the Paul W. Bryant Hall at the University of Alabama is frequently mentioned), while in other institutions the accommodations are more modest but still reserved for student-athletes only.

Commonly cited advantages in having student-athletes in given sports live together focus on opportunities for establishing and solidifying team unity and a sense of "togetherness," and also the convenience of academic/athletic administrative communication with the players. Advantages of having student-athletes live with other students emphasize opportunities for social and cultural and intellectual growth and diversification, and a greater sense

of meaningful involvement in the larger educational community represented in the school. In colleges and universities where living accommodations for student-athletes are markedly different and superior compared to housing for other students, there is likely to be some understandable resentment among other components of the college community and a greater sense of divisiveness and suspicion regarding student-athletes. Reasonable special privileges accorded student-athletes would include immediate availability of campus housing (the NCAA mandates that athletes on full grants must be guaranteed housing), and preferential location in dorms located near athletic complexes for everyone's convenience. Some minor special living accommodations are also in order, such as the availability of seven-foot beds for some members of some basketball teams.

Campus disciplinary attitudes and procedures frequently serve as a barometer of student life in the context of responsible adaptation to the academic environment. Here again student-athletes frequently suffer more privately and publicly compared to non-athlete students. Instances of student-athlete infractions of campus codes are usually highly publicized in the media, and dismissals result of course in the loss of athletic grants-in-aid. Non-athlete students who commit the same infractions have their privacy protected and usually have less to lose personally in connection with dismissal from school. In the normal course of things, many academic disciplinarians feel that well-motivated student-athletes tend to be a constructive influence on campus and make positive contributions to the image and well-being of the institution.

In terms of sanity and perspective in intercollegiate athletics and the academic careers of student-athletes, the most important recommendation is that colleges and universities must consistently regard student-athletes as students first and athletes second. This regard must be expressed in intelligent concern for student-athletes' realistic academic progress and graduation and career planning. Probably not enough has been said specifically about the importance of career planning beyond graduation for student-athletes. Given the nature of intercollegiate sports and athletic involvement, there is the tendency even among well-meaning educators and well-motivated student-athletes to think (to idealize) about continued athletic participation after graduation. But statistics and reality indicate that a minuscule proportion of college athletes ever play professionally in any sport, and an equally small number continue to be involved in coaching and athletic administration. When the dream dies it is important that constructive career planning can fill the void and guarantee a meaningful future.

This fundamental need to recognize student-athletes as students first and athletes second is generally accepted in academically sincere colleges and universities, but even here the requirement is frequently glossed over and inadequately implemented. The dual characterization as student and athlete requires mutual caring and shared responsibility that often go unrecognized in the routine life of colleges and universities. Since student-athletes are both students and athletes, it is imperative that both academi-



The author:
Dr. Joseph C. Mihalich

cians and athletic department personnel should care and share responsibility together for the well-being and progress of student-athletes. In the daily life of many colleges and universities, this mutuality of interest is often neglected and the components exist like twain that shall never meet.

Usually there isn't nearly enough personal recognition and personal interchange between academic administrators and faculty members and their opposite numbers in the athletic administration. There is often the danger if not the reality of a destructive dichotomy on campus separating these two main influences in the life of student-athletes. Both components must develop mutual acceptance and respect and trust, and must become visible and accessible to each other as individuals and as members of the college community. Too many administrators and faculty members have no real consciousness of the individuals in the sports complexes, and too many athletic directors and coaches have no real consciousness of the individuals in the halls of learning. What is needed in many schools is a concerted public relations program extending in both directions from *academe* to athletics designed to guarantee mutual recognition and visibility and acceptance. Academic administrators and faculty members are probably limited with respect to practical occasions for such interchange (apart from attendance at contests and practices), but a viable medium would be regular attendance by athletic department personnel at academic receptions and convocations and faculty meetings including senate meetings. Every effort should be made to establish a combined faculty of educators in the arts and in athletics.

This philosophy of interaction is implemented at the practical level through systems and instruments involving academic administrators and special counselors and eventually athletic directors and coaches. Usually the basic mechanism for this practical implementation is some form of the specially designed counseling and guidance programs for student-athletes discussed previously. In addition to providing initial academic advice and orientation, an important function of such programs is the systematic collection and evaluation of pertinent information relating to student-athletes' academic performance and progress. This is usually accomplished through the

use of printed evaluation forms sent periodically to faculty members to report the academic status of student-athletes registered for their courses. These forms are returned to the administrators of the counseling program, who incorporate the information into a standing statistical study of each athlete's status as the basis for any remedial procedures. Faculty members thus become the strongest (or the weakest) link in the system, and the practical value of the entire procedure depends on the conscientious cooperation of professors in returning these forms promptly and with sufficient detail for evaluation and guidance. The forms themselves should be concise and easy to complete to encourage cooperation, and pertinent academic administrators should instruct faculty members to cooperate for the mutual benefit of student-athletes and the institution.

The information gathered and evaluated in the counseling and guidance system is eventually communicated to the academic advisor for student-athletes (who should be an integral member of the program itself), and then to athletic directors and coaches. While the counseling and guidance program must be academically based and administered, athletic department personnel and especially coaches must be involved in the system. It is the responsibility of coaches especially to know the academic status of their athletes, and to encourage academic effort and cooperation in attending classes and completing examinations and performing in a conscientious and dedicated manner. For all the people and factors in the counseling and guidance program, usually the closest one-on-one relationship is between coaches and players and this tends to result in the most authoritarian and most effective influence. Coaches naturally have this interest and responsibility (or should have) with respect to their players, and players in turn are more apt to respond more completely to their coaches with whom they share their athletic careers and aspirations than to academic personnel.

While every person and every function is important in this systematic effort to guarantee realistic academic progress for student-athletes, the key component is an efficient and dedicated and respected academic advisor for athletics. This should be an administrator or faculty member with significant academic stature on campus, and with access and acceptability in all pertinent areas of academic and athletic administration and practice. The

responsibility should never be relegated to assistant athletic directors or coaches or any athletic department personnel either on a full-time basis or as "something else for them to do."

Academic advisement is an academic matter and requires the educational expertise and motivational concepts associated with professional academicians, who are at once removed from the inner sanctum of the athletic department and yet sympathetic and constructively concerned about realistic academic progress and timely graduation for student-athletes. A recent report issued by the University of Southern California after the institution was sanctioned by the Pacific 10 Conference for academic violations recognizes this in contending that:

All matters of eligibility and academic progress must be under the direct supervision and control of faculty and staff outside the department of athletics . . .

Programs for the advisement and counseling of athletes should be fully integrated with on-going programs within the University's total academic support plan.

Along with the importance and critical role of academic administrators and faculty and coaches in directing the student-athlete program, it must be emphasized that the primary responsibility for academic success lies with the student-athlete himself or herself. Academic control and direction of the student-athlete program is simply the context for the student-athlete's personal desire and dedication to educational success. The most intelligently designed and most efficiently functioning system is useless and sterile without the individual student-athlete's personal commitment and sincere motivation for higher education. Whatever help the counseling and guidance system provides must begin with self-help. When priorities are properly recognized and properly ordered, sports and athletics and the pursuit of education are eminently compatible and the combination is a significant force in the achievement of human excellence.

Dr. Mihalich is a professor of philosophy at La Salle and former chairman of the college's Athletic Committee. His "Philosophy of Sports" course is now an annual part of the college's curriculum.

A CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON

"The season culminated with what we had all set out for," said head coach Joan Broderick. Indeed, there is no better way to end a season than as the national champions, and that is exactly how the La Salle College field hockey team ended the 1980 season—AIAW Division II National Champion.

The Explorers ran off a 12-game winning streak, longest in the school's history and finished the season with a 19-6 record. The biggest win, of course, climaxed it all, a 3-2 victory against Southwest Missouri State, the 1979 national title winners.

It came on a bone-chilling November afternoon in Edwardsville, IL. The stage had been set for a classic game, as La Salle had reached the finals by ousting Northeastern, Eastern Illinois, and Denver. Southwest Missouri had earned the right to defend its national championship by beating Southern Illinois, Davidson, and Ithaca. Not only had the Bears raced to the finals, but they got there without having been scored upon.

Barbara McGugan quickly put an end to Southwest's shutout string, but the game was quickly tied by the Bears. Late in the first half, Laura Frieze scored her sixth goal of the championships, more than any other player, and the Explorers led at the half by a 2-1 count. Kathy McGahey gave La Salle some breathing room with a goal midway through the second half, and 17:32 was all that separated the Explorers from the school's first national championship in 25 years.

Southwest Missouri would not die quietly however. With less than six minutes remaining in the game, Kathy Schubert scored her second goal of the game, and it was nail-biting time for Explorer fans. Have six minutes ever lasted so long? Goalie Vicki Smith turned aside several shots. Sweeper Liz McCabe cleared the rebounds to keep Southwest from scoring territory, and the offense of Frieze, McGahey, Joanne Weber and Nancy Richards kept the ball away from the Bears. Finally the whistles sounded and the La Salle Explorers were the national champions.

Championship action (from top to bottom): Sisters Joanne and Carol Weber celebrate; Laura Frieze shoots against Eastern Illinois; Mary Kaiser, Frieze, Kathy McGahey, and the Weber sisters celebrate after a goal.



"We didn't know the game was over," said McGahey. "It took a long time to realize that we won—we were #1," she added.

It not only took a long time for the team to realize they had won, but it took a long time to build the championship team. There was a new coach in 1980, with Joan Broderick taking the reins of the team from Kathy Wear, the person responsible for forming the groundwork of field hockey at La Salle.

With the new coach, there were adjustments made and it took time for the players to become accustomed to their new positions and roles. Through the long drive to the championship however, it was a team that had a commitment to excellence which finally rose to the top.

In the first round of the championships, Mary Trautwein, Joanne Weber and Laura Frieze scored to erase a 1-0 Northeastern lead and sent the Explorers into the next round against Eastern Illinois. This time it was Laura Frieze who supplied all the goals and a sturdy defense permitted but one goal in a 2-1 La Salle win.

The third round opponent was the University of Denver and this time it was the entire defense which keyed the La Salle win. Liz McCabe, Cindy Ambruoso, Mary Kaiser and Liz Crawford, and the rest of the La Salle defense allowed but three shots on goalie Kelly Walker in a 3-0 La Salle victory. The defensive effort did not go unnoticed by Broderick. "Cindy played her finest game of the season, and Liz McCabe was the glue that kept the defensive structure together," said the first-year coach.

Following the heart-stopping triumph over Southwest Missouri, 16 athletes proudly displayed their championship trophies as Broderick and captain Joanne Weber accepted the team trophy.

La Salle College was the national champions—the first college women's team in the city of Philadelphia able to make that claim.

—Bill Hunt



From top to bottom—head coach Joan Broderick displays national championship trophy with team, Kathy McGahey dribbling against Southwest Missouri, and goalie Vicki Smith kicking out a shot in a game.

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Around Campus



The grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities will help purchase new equipment like this for the college's Communications Department.

La Salle Awarded \$420,000 National Endowment For the Humanities Grant

La Salle has been awarded a \$420,000 challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities—the largest grant ever received by the college for an academic program or faculty development, it was announced by Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment.

La Salle was the only college in Philadelphia among 122 universities, libraries, historical institutions and museums in 35 states and the District of Columbia to receive one of the challenge grants awarded this year.

The grant was awarded contingent upon the college's ability to match the funds at a \$3 to \$1 ratio over the next 3-1/2 years. La Salle is in the midst of a three-year \$15 million "Campaign For The 80's."

La Salle's Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., expressed appreciation for the grant which he said, "gives witness to the seriousness of La Salle's commitment to the humanities during this time of vocationalism and necessary career-orientation." Expressing confidence that the college would be able to raise \$3 in new money for every \$1 that comes from NEH, La Salle's President added that the grant "comes at a time when alumni giving, trustee giving, and corporate and foundation support are beginning to show great new vitality."

Brother Ellis said that the grant will be used for endowed operating expenses and such faculty development programs as summer sabbaticals, research leaves, fac-

ulty retaining, and other professional activity for members of the college's Humanities Department. Funding will also go toward the purchase of instructional equipment, especially in the area of communications, and library material for the Humanities.

The college's Interdisciplinary Studies Program will also be expanded. More thematic courses will be offered combining coordinated teaching efforts of two professors; e.g., "Renaissance Thought and Culture," taught by members of the college's History and Philosophy departments or Religion and English departments.

"The NEH grant has helped the college to maintain its true priorities during the time of many demands," said Brother Ellis, "such as the construction of residence

halls, and the needed parking facilities. The timing of this grant could not have been better, nor could the challenge have come at a more genuinely helpful time."

John J. French, '53, alumni chairman of the "Campaign For The 80's," explained the NEH grant at the March 11 meeting and urged members of the Alumni Board of Directors to encourage their friends and classmates to help the matching fund drive.

Terence K. Heaney, Esq., '63, president of the Alumni Association, said that the NEH grant gives La Salle's alumni the opportunity to show their support and "multiply their effort" by contributing to the NEH challenge grant, not only in these inflationary times, but also during the most significant fund-raising campaign in the college's history.

"Support shouldn't come only because we can multiply our efforts," Heaney added, "but we should all remember that the value of our education increases when we support the college. When the public sees that we believe in what La Salle College has done for us, they will have more confidence in the college, themselves."

"La Salle has been a successful stepping-stone to successful careers for many of our alumni. It has the reputation of an excellent academic institution. Our alumni has benefited from that reputation and by continually being involved, they will enhance that reputation. It's really self-serving, but as the value of the college goes up, the value of each of our degrees increases."

The National Endowment For The Humanities Challenge Grant program was established by Congress in 1976 to help non-profit, humanities-oriented institutions generate new financial support. The grants are awarded on a competitive basis. This year, 285 institutions applied to the program.

Pew Awards La Salle \$600,000 Grant

La Salle College has been awarded a \$600,000 grant from the Pew Memorial Trust for renovation of the Roland Holroyd Science Center on campus. It is the largest grant La Salle has ever received from a private foundation.

Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., said that the grant will be used to improve energy conservation in the Science Center, to augment the building's aesthetic quality, and to upgrade the Chemistry and Biology Department laboratories.

The 21-year-old structure currently houses classrooms, laboratories, lecture rooms and faculty offices for the college's Geology, Physics, and Psychology Departments in addition to Biology and Chemistry.

Brother Vincent Grimes: "A Brilliant, Well-Endowed Man"

A Mass of Christian Burial was sung on Jan. 20 in the La Salle College Chapel for Brother Vincent Grimes, F.S.C., Ph.D., a former dean and founder of the college's Psychology Department and Counseling Center, who died on Jan. 17 at Chestnut Hill Hospital. He was 67.

A native of Washington, D.C., Brother Grimes had been a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (Christian Brothers) since 1930. He retired last year as a professor of psychology.

After graduating from the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., where he earned bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees in psychology, Brother Grimes taught chemistry for ten years in high schools in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He was stationed at Philadelphia's La Salle College High School from 1941-43.

Brother Grimes joined La Salle College's faculty in 1945 and stayed there for the rest of his career except for a five year term as Director of Counseling for the Schools in the Diocese of Pittsburgh and at that city's South Hills Catholic High School (1960-65).

In 1948 he founded La Salle College's Psychology Department which he chaired until 1960. He also started the college's highly-respected Counseling Center that year and served as its director until 1952. He served for a year as Dean of Arts and Sciences at La Salle in 1955.

At various times Brother Grimes was a Visiting Professor of Psychology at Manhattan College, St. Mary's (Minn.) College, and The Catholic University of America.

Brother Grimes was a member of a number of professional and scientific organizations including the American Psychological Association and the American Personnel and Guidance Association. He was a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee For Guidance in the Schools of Pennsylvania from 1962-67.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Thelma Rollins, of Bristow, Va., a niece, and a nephew.

At the Mass of Christian Burial, Brother Grimes was eulogized by La Salle's Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., as a "brilliant, well-endowed man," who belonged to a



dozen professional organizations and served on a number of state and national commissions with distinction but without much recognition.

"Like many loyal, innovative American religious of his generation, Vince belonged to the new Institute when it didn't exist yet, and enthusiastically joined the old one after its official demise," added Brother Ellis. "But who can deny him a certain rugged consistency in faithfulness to his lights, or deny the gift of great vitality, to all groups that have changed profoundly, made by men like him."

"For too many of us, the direct experience of Brother's platform and classroom performances never occurred. The word is that he was superior at both, carrying very heavy schedules very lightly, and working the Communion breakfast and after-dinner circuit with verve and style. Always prepared to the nines though fully capable of winging it, Vincent did us all proud, for years and years. It is just possible that we were—as sometimes happens—a bit slow in telling him so."

"We assemble, then, to thank God for alite poured out among us. Faith tells us to abandon the past tense. Vince Grimes witnesses this gathering. We his Brothers in religion thank you on his behalf for your living and loving presence."



Rabbi Bernard S. Frank in his Judaism class.

Rabbi Frank Honored For Campus Judaism Course

When Rabbi Bernard S. Frank was offered the opportunity to teach a course in Judaism at La Salle in 1966, he expected a short tenure as a lecturer in the religion department at a Roman Catholic College conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

"Now I wouldn't give this course up for anything in the world," says Frank, the Rabbi at Temple Beth Torah, 608 Welsh road, in northeast Philadelphia. "Ninety-nine per cent of my experiences with the students at La Salle have been exceptional."

To commemorate Rabbi Frank's 15 years of service on the college's faculty, the Jewish Chautauqua Society presented a Shelf of Judaica (12 new volumes) to Brother James Muldoon, F.S.C., Ph.D., Dean of Arts and Sciences at Temple Beth Torah on Feb. 6.

The presentation was made by Av Bondar, the executive secretary of the national federation which currently sponsors resident lectureships in Judaism at 178 American colleges and universities in an effort to promote better understanding.

Rabbi Frank's Judaism course has been traditionally one of the more popular electives among La Salle students. For most of the 2,257 men and women who have taken the course, it has been their first experience with Jewish thought.

"The students are amazed to find so many similarities between Christian religion and Judaism," says Rabbi Frank. "The Ten Commandments, the Old Testament, even the Benediction that I give at my Temple when they come to visit (as part of the requirements of the course)."

Most students, he adds, are surprised to learn of the extent of anti-Semitism in the world today. He explains to them that hatred is not something that is inborn, but

taught. Most of the students have had very limited contact with Judaism, primarily through "word of mouth which is not, necessarily, the best type of contact."

"Rabbi Frank has been a living embodiment of the Judaic tradition and an energetic, accessible religious presence on campus," says Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., "He has helped both Christians and Jews among faculty and students to grow into adult believers."

Rabbi Frank credits Pope John XXIII and the Ecumenical Council for doing the most to improve the relationship between Christians and Jews and opening the door for such courses as Judaism on Catholic college campuses. The awareness and understanding of his students, he says has

"increased 100 fold" by the end of each semester.

"Many of the men and women in my class say that it's one of the few courses they've taken where life, human relations, and concern for fellow human beings is significantly emphasized."

College Announces Hikes In Tuition, Board & Fees

La Salle will increase its full-time tuition by \$380 to \$3,700 for liberal arts and business administration students in 1981-82, it was announced recently.

Tuition for full-time science students will cost an additional \$135. Tuition for the college's Evening Division and Summer Sessions will be increased by \$11 to \$85



Joseph J. Goebel (right), a junior Spanish/Psychology major, chats with Dr. Leonard Brownstein, associate professor of Spanish, after being awarded the Joseph L. Moran Memorial Scholarship for study at La Salle's undergraduate language program at the University of Seville, in Spain. The grant was named in honor of the long-time La Salle professor who died in 1976.

per credit hour. Full-time tuition for Graduate programs will go up \$15 to \$150 per credit hour.

Depending on which of three "meal plans" a student chooses, room and board charges will range from \$2,230 to \$2,830. Students, however, will be able to make more precise meal plan selections (e.g., an option of five or seven day tickets with or without breakfast.) College officials hope that such flexibility will offset the increased cost of living on campus for most students. Room and board last year ranged from \$1,890 to \$2,130.

In a letter to students and parents, Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., said that the increase rate in tuition (11.6%) is slightly below that of last year though the amount is slightly larger since it is based on current tuition.

"Once again we have held the basic increase below the national inflation rate and below the Higher Education Price Index," he explained. "We shall be able to commit to a 10% increase in most operational budgets, and to more than that in some equipment and other capital areas."

Pledging to "continue to strive for the highest educational quality at accessible rates," Brother Ellis added that the college, as in the past, "stands ready to guide all its students toward all the financial aid to which they are entitled, and to the furtherance of public and private aid programs."

Music Theatre To Revive Hit "Man of La Mancha"

The La Salle Music Theatre will introduce a new format this summer by presenting one show for six weeks, a revival of MAN OF LA MANCHA, the all-time box office hit at La Salle.

Brother Gene Graham, producer of Music Theatre, said that Bob Bolsover, '53, who starred as "Miguel De Cervantes (Don Quixote)" in the original La Salle production of MAN OF LA MANCHA in 1970, will return in the lead role again this summer and will also serve as director.

MAN OF LA MANCHA will open in the College Union Theatre, on campus on Wednesday, July 8, and continue five nights weekly from Wednesdays through Sundays until August 16. Performances will be at 8:00 P.M. on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; at 6:00 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) on Saturdays, and at 7:00 P.M. on Sundays.

The original La Salle production of MAN OF LA MANCHA drew 105 per cent of capacity to La Salle's 382 seat theatre in 1970, the highest attendance in the theatre's 19-year-history.

Information on special group rates as well as individual ticket plans can be obtained by calling 951-1410 or by writing to La Salle Music Theatre, Philadelphia, PA 19141.



Jim DeRenzi: The Explorers Remember A Friend

"I just hope I'm part of the team in Florida—even if I'm just the bat-boy." So said Jim DeRenzi, the second baseman of last year's La Salle baseball team, at a party this past summer. "It was the first time he didn't think he could play," recalls teammate Rick Lawlor.

Unfortunately, Jim DeRenzi was not at second base when the Explorers opened the season in Florida on March 8. He died of cancer December 20, 1980.

The 1981 La Salle baseball team has dedicated the 1981 season to the memory of their lost friend, and is wearing black arm-bands in remembrance of him. Instead of the usual "rah-rah" before taking the field, the team is offering a moment of silence for Jim DeRenzi.

What baseball coach Gene McDonnell remembers most of Jim DeRenzi is a hustling, dedicated player who loved the game of baseball. "He's really the type of kid you love to have on your team," said McDonnell. "He was a vibrant kid who loved to play. He never griped always hustled. He definitely would have done some playing in the next three years."

DeRenzi's friend and teammate, Tom Bonk, first found out something was wrong last summer. "He told me he had a tumor, but he said it was no big deal," says Bonk. After the operation to remove the tumor in his sinus area, DeRenzi continued to play even though he suffered from severe headaches and other problems. "You could tell he was weak, but he

wouldn't say anything," recalls Bonk. "He would never complain about anything."

Certainly no one complained about the season Jim DeRenzi enjoyed last year. As a freshman walk-on to the team, he batted .340 with two doubles, two triples and one home run while playing flawless defense. His performance was a pleasant surprise to McDonnell. "We were aware of him (out of high school) and we knew he could hit, but what surprised me was that he could hit so well as a freshmen in college ball."

DeRenzi last played baseball for La Salle this fall. The difficulties of the young second baseman had become more obvious and McDonnell became apprehensive about playing him. "I was afraid that maybe he couldn't see the ball or something," recalls McDonnell, who shared his concern with the players and also with DeRenzi's parents. De Renzi's parents told the coach to let him play and do what he wants when he can.

So Jim DeRenzi played and played well this fall. Ironically, in his last game against St. Joseph's, he hit a home run.

"DeRenzi got everything out of everyday. He went out fighting," says Lawlor. But McDonnell, the veteran coach who has seen so many athletes pass through his locker room, probably said it best: "Jimmy's up there playing second base for somebody, the heaven team—whatever, and enjoying it. We'll miss him, that's for sure."

Bill Hunt

Alumni News

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

'49

John F. Moross has been appointed vice president and mortgage servicing officer at First National Bank of South Jersey.

'50

Joseph H. Foster, Esq., became Chancellor of the 7,200 member Philadelphia Bar Association on January 1, 1981. He was the guest of honor at an Alumni Association Law Society reception on campus, March 29. The National Conference of Christians and Jews presented its 1980 Human Relations Award to **Joseph A. Gallagher**, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company.

'51



James E. Downey



Philip J. Lucia

James E. Downey has been promoted to senior executive vice president and treasurer of Beneficial Savings Bank, Philadelphia. **John H. Kennedy** is vice president for finance at Alco Standard Corporation, in Valley Forge, PA. **Philip J. Lucia** has been promoted to vice president—regional manager, Mid Eastern Regional Office, at Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company.

'54

Charles G. Happ has been elected president of Tri-County Band, a concert and marching band headquartered in Feasterville, Pa.

'56

James H. Breen has been appointed public affairs officer for Los Alamos National Laboratory, in Los Alamos, N.M.

'58

Ira Davis dedicated a new warehouse facility for his company, Ira S. Davis, Inc., in Germantown.

'60



Anthony D. Caruso

Anthony D. Caruso, president of Caruso & Company, Inc., a Philadelphia firm specializing in industrial real estate brokerage and appraising, was inaugurated on January 7, 1981 as chairman of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors. **J. Russell Cullen, Jr.**, was elected president of the historic Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.

'61

Thomas J. Hartsough has been named an executive vice president at Fox Chase Federal Savings and Loan Association.

'62

Joseph J. Kalada, an associate of Laventhol & Horwath, was the guest speaker at a recent Pennsylvania Northeast Chapter of the National Association of Accountants' meeting.

'63

Francis B. Stull has joined Heinz U.S.A., a division of H.J. Heinz Company, as general manager, financial accounting, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

'64

J. Hugh Devlin, a managing director of Morgan Stanley and Company, Inc. of New York City, has been elected to the board of governors of Riverview Hospital. **Michael W. McGuire** received his master of business administration degree from Saint Mary's College in Moraga, Ca.

'65

Richard J. Conway is vice president and resident manager of Shearson, Loeb, Rhoades, Inc., in Harrisburg, Pa. **John J. Donnelly, Esq.**, was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. **Armond F. Gentile** has been promoted to executive vice president and secretary of Beneficial Savings Bank, Philadelphia. **Nich-**

olas A. Giordano has been named president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. **William N. Zelner** received a master of business administration degree from Shippensburg State College.

BIRTH: **Gerald M. Handley, Esq.**, and his wife, Sandra, adopted their second child, Elizabeth.



Armond F. Gentile

'66

Joseph T. Gramlich



Joseph T. Gramlich was named a vice president, Operations Division, of Provident National Bank. **Anthony J. Nocella** has been named an executive vice president of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. **BIRTH:** to **John F. Handley** and his wife, Mary Lou, a daughter, Annmarie Elizabeth.

'67

John F. White has been named a partner in Coopers & Lybrand's General Practice Group in Philadelphia.

'68

James E. McCloskey, an economist for the city of Philadelphia, was the guest speaker at the Montgomery County Estate Planning Council's January meeting.

'69

Kenneth J. Beahan, executive vice president of J.W. Sparks Municipals, Inc., in Philadelphia, was elected president of The Municipal Bond Club of Philadelphia. **Daniel R. Bubenick** has been named an account ex-



Kenneth J. Beahan

ective at Kalish & Rick, Inc. **Charles J. Nemeth**, a chartered life underwriter for Prudential Insurance Company's Greater Trenton Agency in Princeton, N.J., has earned a master of science in financial services degree from The American College, in Bryn Mawr, Pa. **Leonard Szweda** has been appointed to Kensington Furniture's design staff.

'70

Manfred Rose was elected vice president of accounting and information services at Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation.

'71



James F. McGowan

Alfred J. DiMatties has been elected a vice president and investment officer of Heritage Bank, Cherry Hill, N.J. **James F. McGowan, Jr.**, has been promoted to vice president at Continental Bank, Philadelphia. **Dennis M. McNulty** was named an assistant vice president of Provident National Bank. **Michael J. Reinking** has become a partner of the accounting firm of Elko, Fischer, McCabe & Rudman.

'72

Eugene J. Allen has been appointed product manager, flue gas conditioning, at Apollo Technologies, Inc., Whippany, N.J. **John T. Cassidy** has been named a regional sales manager, mid-Atlantic, for Banquet Foods

Corporation. **Harry A. Gabrielli** has joined the staff of Goodman & Company, a certified public accounting firm in Palmer Township, Pa. **Edwin Lightkep** has been appointed an account executive with the Bell Telephone Company. **Joseph F. Moritz** has been appointed manager of the Southern Regional Service Center of the United Jersey Banks in Westmont.

BIRTHS: to **Stephen L. McGonigle** and his wife, Kathleen, a son, Kevin Patrick; to **Michael Nolan** and his wife, Elizabeth, a son, Michael Gregory.

'73



John C. Dooley

John C. Dooley was recently promoted to assistant vice president in First Pennsylvania Bank's International Department, Philadelphia. **John C. Soffronoff** has been appointed a vice president of Easton National Bank and Trust Company.

BIRTHS: to **William Cunnane** and his wife, Catherine (Bilotti), '74, a daughter, Alison; to **William Weber** and his wife, Elizabeth, a son, William Francis.

'74

George J. Walmsley, III, has been appointed director of Fiscal Services at Taylor Hospital, in Ridley Park, Pa.

'75

Joseph C. McKenna is a technical sales representative for Emery Industries, Inc. **Nellie Brumbaugh O'Connor** is accountant supervisor and treasurer for the Treddyffrin-Easttown, Pa. School District.

'76

MARRIAGES: **Gregory M. O'Brien** to Wilma J. Gulliford; **Michael E. Ventola** to Linda M. Monzo.

'77

Arline J. Costantino is a financial analyst for RCA. **Gregory J. D'Angelo** has joined First National State Bank of South Jersey as a senior trust officer in the bank's Midtown office in Atlantic City. **Anthony T. Mazzei** has been promoted to assistant to the vice president of regional marketing at Prudential Insurance Company. **Thomas J. Metz**, an audit officer at Fidelity Bank, has been certified as a Chartered Bank Auditor by the Bank Administration Institute. **Gerald G. Willis** recently passed the CPA examination and is currently on the staff of Alloy, Silverstein & Shapiro, in Cherry Hill, N.J. **MARRIAGES:** **Arline J. Costantino** to Nicholas J. Daniello; **Joanne M. Pendergast** to John F. McVey.

BIRTH: to **Anthony T. Mazzei** and his wife, Margie, a son.

'78



Thomas B. Duncavage

Tony DiLeo has been appointed coach of the German National women's basketball team. **Thomas B. Duncavage** has been promoted to senior analyst with the City of Philadelphia's Office of Employment and Training. **Thomas Filer**, who pitched for the N.Y. Yankee's Nashville team last season, logging a 13-9 record, was drafted by the Oakland A's.

Joseph Mihalich, who has guided De Matha High School (Md.) to a pair of consecutive District of Columbia JV championships and an overall 37-5 record, stepped in for head coach Morgan Wooten who was ill and confined to his home, and coached the DeMatha varsity to a 67-62 triumph over previously-unbeaten Dunbar High for the Washington Metropolitan title before 12,000 at the University of Maryland's Cole Fieldhouse.

MARRIAGES: **Margaret A. Fynes** to **George S. Longstreet**, '78; **Robert Olivetti** to **Debra Ann Albright**.

'79

James A. Catlin has been elected president of the Pottstown Area, Pa. Chamber of Commerce. **Joseph T. Robinson** has been appointed financial analyst at Jeanes Hospital in Philadelphia. **Edward A. Wilusz** has been named associate, Corporate Valuations and Appraisals, of Hempstead & Company, a financial consulting firm based in Haddonfield, N.J.

MARRIAGES: **Leslie Ann Bisacky** to **William A. Rice, Jr.**; **Emelia C. Hayman** to **Joseph G. Lahoda**. **BIRTH:** to **Ellen K. Overcash** and her husband, **Harry E. Quirk, Jr.**, '80, a son, Andrew.

'80

MARRIAGE: **Second Lt. Thomas D. Beato** to **Sharon Marie Lee**. **BIRTH:** to **Harry E. Quirk, Jr.** and his wife, **Ellen K. Overcash**, '79, a son, Andrew.

SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES

'33



Leon J. Perelman

Leon J. Perelman was elected president of West Park Hospital's Board of Trustees, Philadelphia.

Meet Pennsylvania's "Teacher of the Year"

Louis DeVicaris, '65, who has spent his career making chemistry "more interesting" to his students at Cheltenham High School, saw this dedication pay handsome dividends recently when Governor Dick Thornburgh named him Pennsylvania's "Teacher of the Year."

DeVicaris, who later represented the commonwealth in the national Teacher of the Year competition in Washington, had been named the outstanding chemistry teacher in Philadelphia by the American Chemical Society in 1979.

In his citation honoring DeVicaris, Governor Thornburgh praised his commitment to excellence in education and learning, as well as his professionalism, expertise, and dedication. DeVicaris was also commended for his contributions to the quality of education in Pennsylvania.

"Personally, it gave me a tremendous amount of satisfaction to see my efforts recognized by my peers," says DeVicaris. "It's like the satisfaction you receive when your students says, 'thank you.' Actually, I guess my kids got more excited about the award than I did."

A biology major at La Salle, DeVicaris worked his way through college by putting in long hours at a Deli in New Jersey. He has fond memories of a number of teachers including the late Brother Azarius, William J. Binkowski, associate professor of education, Dr. Roland Holroyd, the college's legendary professor emeritus; John T. Mooney, assistant professor of mathematics, and the Rev. John Bogacz, an associate professor of biology who, he says, had a "significant influence" on his career.

DeVicaris has been quite successful in his attempts to make chemistry more interesting to his students. "I'm really giving them a sales pitch without them realizing that I'm selling," he said one day recently in his classroom while demonstrating one of the half-hour multi-media presentations he has developed. This particular one was on "Oxidation Numbers" and featured some spectacular slides of charts, diagrams and chemical examples cleverly mixed with the theme from "Rocky." DeVicaris who does his own photography and artwork has spent between 300 and 400 hours putting these presentations together. "The kids really get excited when they see them," he says.

The Cheltenham School District has also adopted a laboratory manual, which is reviewed and updated annually by DeVicaris, for use in its high school.



DeVicaris receives coveted award from Governor Thornburgh.

DeVicaris earned his master's degree in chemistry at Villanova. He taught at Gateway Regional N.J. High School and Camden County Community College before joining Cheltenham's faculty in 1972. Many of his students have gone to successful professional careers. He still corresponds with a number of them who have gone on to study at La Salle, M.I.T., Princeton, Harvard, Michigan, and other outstanding institutions.

DeVicaris also serves as women's gymnastics and softball coach at Cheltenham. One of his young ladies, Peggy Kerwin, recently finished third in the state gymnastic championships.

"Dedication is the most important thing both in teaching and coaching," DeVicaris says. "That and having the ability to encourage a student enough so that he or she experiences success, or at least, progress."

'37

Brother Michael Phillips, F.S.C., recently celebrated fifty years as a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

'38

Michael C. Rainone, Esq., was recently elected first vice president of the Philadelphia Lawyers Club.

'42

Dr. Samuel Shore has been re-elected to the board of governors of the 5,100-member California Trial Lawyers Association for 1981.

'50

Dr. Paul Farrell has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of

operative dentistry at Temple University School of Dentistry, Philadelphia. **Cornelius Sullivan, D.O.**, recently opened an office in Ridgebury, Pa., community that has been without a resident doctor for fifteen years.

'51



Hamilton W. Moorehead

Hamilton W. Moorehead has been named

director, private brand accounts, for the BF Goodrich Tire Group, in Akron, Ohio.

'52



William F. Simpson

Robert J. Ryan has been appointed group head, Polymer Process Research, at RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N.J. **William F. Simpson**, management training manager at



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OTHER (Please specify destination)



Howard C. Becker, '63 (right), receives the Department of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Award from David O. Cooke, deputy assistant secretary of defense, during recent ceremonies at the Pentagon in Washington. Becker, a management analyst, was honored for his major management reviews of the Defense Emergency Preparedness and Audiovisual programs.

Kemper Insurance Company, has been appointed to the Planning Commission of Cary, Ill.

'53

John T. Potts, Jr., M.D., has been named chief of medical services at Massachusetts General Hospital.

'54



**Brig. Gen.
William F. Burns**

Brigadier General William F. Burns, former deputy assistant commandant of the Army's Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., was promoted to his current rank on February 25, 1981. He becomes the first graduate of La Salle's ROTC program to be named a general officer.

'55

Michael F. Avallone, D.O., vice president of the Pennsylvania General Practitioner Society, was recently installed as a fellow of the American College of General Practitioners in Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.

'57

Charles P. Kindregan, Esq., professor of law at Suffolk University School of Law in Boston, Mass., is the author of *Malpractice and the Lawyer*, published by National Practice Institute. **Robert A. Romano** has been appointed a regional operations manager for Weight Watchers International.

'59

Edward Markowski, Ph.D., has been elected president of the North Carolina Association



**Edward Markowski
Ph.D.**

for Marriage and Family Therapy for a two year term.

'60



Charles H. Zerr

Francis L. Bodine has been elected mayor of Moorestown, N.J. **Brother Edward Conway, F.S.C.**, was recently appointed School Youth Minister at West Catholic High School of Boys, Philadelphia. **William R. Mason**, director of administrative services at the Muhlenberg Medical Center, was elected chairman of the Health Systems Council of Eastern Pennsylvania board. **Charles H. Zerr** was named a vice president, Operations Division, of Provident National Bank.

'61



Robert P. Fleming

Robert P. Fleming has been promoted to senior vice president of Beneficial Savings Bank, Philadelphia. **John W. McClellan** has been named director of public relations at Parkview Hospital, Philadelphia. **Terence McGovern** was honored for his sales accomplishments at Jostens American Yearbook Company's national sales meeting.

'62

Neal W. McDonnell has been appointed director of personnel at The Bryn Mawr Hospital, in Bryn Mawr, Pa. **Anthony C. Murdocca** was a recipient of the Special Service to Pupils Award, given by the Mechanicsburg, Pa. School District.

'63



Michael Park



John K. Rafferty

James C. McBrearty, Ph.D., associate professor of Industrial Relations at the University of Arizona, was named conference director of the University's 17th Annual Labor-Management Conference on collective bargaining and labor law held in March, 1981. **Michael Park** has been promoted to senior vice president, mortgage lending, at Commonwealth Federal Savings and Loan, Norristown, Pa. **John K. Rafferty**, a two term mayor of Hamilton Township, N.J., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. A former director of administrative procedure under Governor Cahill and a delegate to the last three Republican National Conventions, Rafferty most recently was state chairman for President Ronald Reagan's primary campaign.

'64

Francis X. Bygott has been appointed principal of Jackson Memorial High School, in New Jersey. **Vincent A. Gallagher, Jr.**, is an occupational safety and health consultant in Latin America and the Caribbean, for the Organization of American States. **Peter L. Viscusi, Ph.D.**, assistant professor of history at Central Missouri State University, has been named treasurer of the Classical Association for Missouri.

'66

Brother John Karl, F.S.C., has joined the faculty at Bishop Walsh High School as a guidance counselor and moderator for the Community Involvement Council and the volleyball team.

'67

Terrence Broderick has been appointed manager of Royal Insurance Company's East Orange, N.J. region.

'68

Dr. Gerald A. English is a nuclear chemist for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in San Francisco, Ca. **John Favorite**, president of the Playcrafters in Merchantville, N.J., recently was a guest speaker for the Camden County Historical Society on the history of American films. **Francis M. Krakowski, M.D.**, is director of the Clinical Development Department of Merck, Sharp & Dohme. **Arthur G. Ogden** has been named athletic director and head football coach at Maryville College in Tennessee. **Gregory E. Sciolla** won the Masters National (32-35 age division) crew signals championship last Fall.

CHANCELLOR OF THE BAR



Joseph H. Foster, '50, who realized that he had the ability "to talk on my feet" as a member of the Explorers' Debating Team, recently was given the responsibility of speaking for his distinguished colleagues when he was elected Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, the oldest and one of the most prestigious such groups in the nation.

As chief executive officer of the 7,400 member Philadelphia Bar, Foster has already gone on record establishing the election of good Judges as his top priority. He has also accomplished something that none of his predecessors were able to do—persuade the chairman of both political organizations to recommend to their respective City Committees not to endorse or slate any candidate who refuses to submit their qualifications and/or who is found unqualified to serve on the bench.

Between now and November, Philadelphia-area voters will be deciding either to elect or retain a total of 35 justices/judges who will be sitting on the Supreme, Superior, Commonwealth, Common Pleas, and Municipal Courts. "That's a lot of judges," says Foster. "When you have 20 or 30 people on the ballot, it's so confusing that it's extremely difficult for anyone to make intelligent choices."

"I'm not against politicians running and becoming judges because many people who are active in politics have demonstrated their willingness to do something for people. And that's a good thing. But anyone can become a judge by going out and having a petition signed by a certain number of people. Then you may end up with a ballot of 200 candidates for a half-dozen openings. How can anybody vote on such a ridiculous situation. That's why the political parties can be helpful by screening candidates."

Foster, a partner and senior trial attorney in the law firm of White and Williams, heads the firm's Casualty Litigation Department. He says that he doesn't know that he could name any judges that he would consider incompetent. "But that doesn't mean to say that there aren't some judges that are a heck-of-a-lot better than other judges. I try a lot of cases and there are certainly some judges that I would prefer to try in front of than other judges."

Foster won his chancellorship last year in a contested election, which is a Philadelphia Bar Association rarity. That he was able to pull off the election triumph against what local legal experts call "a very good, highly-qualified man" did not surprise many of his professional colleagues.

"There are countless anecdotes about Joe which illustrate his sense of humility and above all, his humanness and absolute integrity," said Theodore W. Flowers, a fellow partner at White and Williams, in a recent *Shingle Magazine* profile. "Suffice it to say that Foster is a straight-talking, Harry Truman kind of man, without frills or pretense, who is busy getting to the point of life. That someone so *non-political* could have been elected so overwhelmingly in a contested election is a tribute to him and to the Bar Association."

Foster says that good lawyers have to be reasonably intelligent, be trustworthy, have patience, good health, and a feeling of fairness. But they also must have the ability to work. "Lawyers, I think, spend more time practicing their profession than any other profession," he says. "Most cases are won by preparation and there's no way to try a case in the courtroom without hours and hours of preparation."

Foster, of course, didn't become one of Philadelphia's most respected trial attorneys by accident. After graduating Magna Cum Laude from La Salle, he was elected vice president of his 1953 class at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was a Judge Advocate in the U.S. Army, then served as Clerk to Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice T. McKeen Chidsey for a year. After another year in law practice in Palmerton, Pa., Foster joined White and Williams in 1958.

Besides serving as president of the debating team at La Salle, Foster also captained the tennis team. "It was not exactly a stellar team, but we had fun. We played Penn four times and lost every year, 9-0," he recalled, chuckling. "My freshman year, I played number six singles. By my senior year I was playing number one. As I moved up, I played the same guy from Penn every year. The last year, though, he beat me worse than he had the first year so I had not improved at all."

Foster says that Dr. Joseph Flubacher, professor of economics, convinced him that he had a future in law when he was a freshman. "We had some fine professors in law school but Dr. Flubacher was the best teacher I ever had," says Foster. "He was a magnificent man, totally dedicated." Foster, his wife, Diane, and three sons live in suburban Wyncote. For relaxation he plays tennis regularly, golf occasionally, and engages in the art of rock polishing.

'69

Fred T. Angelilli was elected vice president of the Probation and Parole Officers Association of Pennsylvania. **Robert J. Cardillo** has been named assistant administrator at Sacred Heart Hospital in Norristown, Pa. **Ronald J. Miros** received a master of education degree in educational administration from Cheyney State College. **Louis T. Volpe** has been appointed department chairperson of English and Humanities and coordinator of the Program for Gifted and Talented Students at Woodrow Wilson High School, in Bucks County, Pa. **BIRTH:** to **Anthony J. Apicelli, Jr., Esq.**, and his wife Pat, a son, Michael Paul.

'70

Robert R. Heimerl has been promoted to assistant vice president at Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia. **BIRTH:** to **Albert Monillas** and his wife, **Mardie**, a son, **Wesley Hunter**.

'71

John F. Fairall received his MBA in marketing and the 1980 Abramson/Himelfarb Marketing Award from George Washington University. **Michael J. Higgins** has been appointed assistant vice president, personnel department, at New Jersey National Bank, Trenton. **Joseph J. Strug, Jr.**, is president and director of

Dalare Association, Inc., an independent analytical testing laboratory in Philadelphia. **BIRTH:** to **Michael Diccico** and his wife, **Frances Jacob**, '74, a daughter, **Mary Elizabeth**.

William A. Michuda, head basketball coach at La Salle High School, guided the Little Explorers to the Philadelphia Catholic League championship this year. **Geoffrey Meyer** has been appointed to Roach Brothers, Realtors' West Chester, Pa. office as assistant sales manager. **Joseph J. Williams** has been appointed bond manager at the Bala Cynwyd-based Philadelphia regional office of Aetna Insurance Company. **MARRIAGE:** **Charles Hughes** to **Catherine Smith**.

'72

John Ansbro is a member of the Casita Maria staff, a voluntary nonprofit social agency in New York City. **Daniel J. Scanlan** received a master of international management degree from American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Arizona. **BIRTH**: to **Joseph A. Reh** and his wife, **Halyna Mazurok**, '75, a son, **Stephen Joseph**.

'73

James J. Avery, Jr., has been named a fellow of the Society of Actuaries. **Robert E. Campbell** has been promoted to assistant auditor at First National Bank of South Jersey. **Warren Horrocks** has been appointed director of security and safety at Bucks County Community College, in Bucks County, Pa. **Charles Hughes** is a pilot for Eastern Airlines. **James J. Kenny, Jr., Esq.**, is a partner in the law firm of Harvey, Kenny & Gardner, in Newport Beach, Ca.

'74

Marine Captain Kevin M. Kiernan is a pilot assigned to Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265, based at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. **Patricia Sowerbutts Wawzyniecki** was certified in December, 1980, in the Comprehensive Practice of Industrial Hygiene, by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. She is employed by Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, a division of United Technologies, in East Hartford, Ct.

MARRIAGE: **Harry T. Widmann** to **Mary L. Beck**.

BIRTHS: to **Nancy Lapergola Bertrand** and her husband, **Joseph**, a son, **Timothy Bernard**; to **Catherine Bilotti Cunnane** and her husband, **William**, '73, a daughter, **Alison**; to **Howard Gershan** and his wife, **Marion**, a daughter, **Rachel Michelle**; to **Frances Jacob** and her husband, **Michael Diccico**, '71, a daughter, **Mary Elizabeth**.

'75

Sister M. Regina Heilman has been awarded admission to the Academy of Certified Social Workers, the accrediting body of the National Association of Social Workers. **Dr. Marie Jo Kane**, a chiropractic physician, recently appeared as a guest speaker on the topic of sports medicine on CBS-TV's morning talk show "Whitney and Company." **Michael J. Mullen** has been promoted to the rank of

Detective in the Philadelphia Police Department.

MARRIAGE: **Vincent A. Long** to **Cynthia Zayat**.

BIRTHS: to **Halyna Mazurok** and her husband, **Joseph A. Reh**, '72, a son, **Stephen Joseph**; to **Karen Fraunfelder Rheams** and her husband, **Larry**, a son, **Erik John**.

Dr. Marie Jo Kane



'76



Peter Banfe

Peter Banfe has been named manager of Dupli-Fax Incorporated's new Frazer, Pa. branch office. **Stephen M. Krason, Esq.**, recently passed the bar examination in the State of Massachusetts. **Robert W. Morris** has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Philadelphia Police Department and appointed commander of the Eighth District in the Northeast. **Joseph P. Stampone** received his juris doctor degree from Western New England College School of Law.

MARRIAGE: **Sallyanne Harper** to **Francis J. Nathans, III**, '78.

BIRTHS: to **Mary Beth (Mihalich) Bryers** and her husband, **Joel**, a daughter, **Aimee Elizabeth**; to **Claire McLenigan Hawkins** and her husband, **William**, a daughter, **Arie**; to **Mariane Greenwood Mooney** and her husband, **Phillip**, a son, **Shawn Michael**.

'77

Zebulon Casey has been chosen by *Philadelphia Magazine* as one of the '81 people to

watch in 1981." **Elizabeth A. Cummings** is a counselor, out patient department, for the Alcohol Information and Referral Center of Rutland, Vt. **Frederick Hanselmann** recently passed the Pennsylvania Bar examination and is now an associate of the Philadelphia law firm of German, Gallagher & Murtagh. **Daniel J. McDevitt** received a juris doctor degree from Temple University School of Law and passed the Pennsylvania Bar examination. He is currently serving a judicial clerkship under **Hon. G. Thomas Gates, P.J.** of Lebanon County, Pa. **Michael P. Rose**, a research associate in the biological research department of McNeil Pharmaceutical, was awarded the company's 1980 Technical Achievement Award.

MARRIAGE: **Anne Marie Smith** to **Sean Patrick Fossett**. **BIRTH**: to **Ernest (Chip) Behr** and his wife, **Julie Stout Behr**, a son, **Evan**.

'78

MARRIAGE: **Francis J. Nathans, III** to **Sallyanne Harper**, '76.

'80

MARRIAGE: **Cheryl A. Yurkanin** to **Basil F. Aycock**.

'80—MBA

Cynthia J. Ciccone has joined Spiro & Associates, Inc., as an account supervisor.

NECROLOGY

'10

John A. Lawler

'28

J. Ford Donohue, D.O.

'29

Edward Alldred

'35

John H. Potter, DDS

'47

Moris W. Carter
Dominic Montero

'51

Louis M. Backe, III
William R. Myers, M.D.

'64

Joseph V. Tancredi, Jr.

'68

Raymond Schiller, Jr.

'69

Thomas F. Gould

'73

Marlene B. Hunsicker

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A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

SUMMER 1981

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The State Of The College

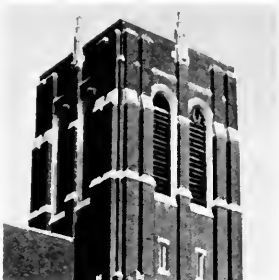
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Volume 25

Summer, 1981

Number 3

LaSalle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

(USPS 299-940)

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A President Reflects on His College:

By Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D.



La Salle shares many of the challenges of higher education nation-wide, but we face the short-and-long range future with many advantages that are special to us. This issue of the magazine presents me with a welcome occasion to reflect on our situation and to communicate these thoughts to our readers.

My own participation in broadly-based groups continues to convince me that our faculty and our formative staff are our best assurance of continuing to thrive, even more than those happy accidents of urban location and travel costs from which we have benefited. If the offerings were less than superior, our ease of access would matter very little. Classes of highest intensity, worth attending freely whether attendance is checked or not, will continue to be the heart of the College, all the more so as the need to work part-time presses upon a growing majority of the students. Of course we shall continue to offer first-rate counseling, activities and other services; but it is truer than ever that class is the big event of the day. To put it another way, for many students, if it's not in class, it's not in college.

I want to begin with a few reflections about our Catholicity, and then to describe today's student body, before lapsing into the inevitable division into our four administrative "areas," academic affairs, student affairs, business affairs, and public affairs.

Being a Catholic ("independent Church-related") college is like being a Catholic individually: it is a treasure to be guarded though never fully understood. The gift of corporate faith is as mysterious as the personal gift; and a group of people is as likely to live through phases of growth and sterility in faith as each person is. Still, all that flux is consistent with basic health, which I think is our condition as a Catholic college. We respond, these days, to a national outcry for values and purpose, without the awesome fraud of the quick fix. There could be no greater

treachery on our part than a facile, pragmatic turning back of the clock to old requirements, to nostalgic pieties, to structures that served the fifties very well but would be old wine in new skins for today's students whatever their age and condition.

What we mainly do is offer to our young and not-so-young adults the best quality of collegiate religious instruction we can find. The academic department of religion is second to none in credentials, experience, vitality and sense of purpose. They conscientiously work at the goal of being solid, useful and profound. The rising curve of free elective choices (beyond requirements) on the part of students testifies to their success.

Campus ministry is the other principal way we have of witnessing. The Brothers, Sister, lay professional, and priests who give full-time and part-time service there assure devout liturgies, faith-filled counseling, and diverse opportunities for apostolic commitment of time and energy.

What's missing, of course, is coercion. In its absence, "the numbers" are impressive, and they help to keep us from giving up on freedom.

To be sure, the religious character of the College is more pervasive than two departmental structures would suggest. The diverse faith commitments of faculty and staff show through in whatever they do, and the students do also convey their convictions—subtly enough—to one another.

They are a richer mix, today's students. A thousand are pursuing the MBA, seven hundred the BS in nursing for RN's. Four hundred are "older" women returning to higher education, many full time. Veterans still abound, though inevitably in declining numbers. ROTC cadets, day and evening, make our program second nationally in the private sector. Graduate students in religion, now year-round, follow tracks in pastoral counseling, urban ministry, parish religious education. Some of them attend La Salle classes in New Jersey at the request of the Camden and Trenton dioceses. The early stages of all part-time programs are offered downtown, in the northeast, and—starting this fall—at Archbishop Wood in Warminster. Other ideas are in the pipe, chiefly through faculty initiative.

For any reporter, new programs tend to obscure the continuing worth of the rock-ribbed liberal arts which we have never abandoned. No matter what new, career-oriented major a person is following (computer science, communications), the undergraduate still spends over half the time in traditional arts and sciences: religion, philosophy, literature, language, and on down the list you know. Moreover, faculty in the seemingly more practical areas are forever searching out the integrating principles in their specialties. No college course is without its unique window on the world, its particular slant on human nature, its opportunity to lead the student to one of those days when it all comes together. And what more can you wish for a student or colleague than his or her share of such days? One cannot structure those illuminations, nor program them, nor guarantee them. They elude neatness, but they are the glory of the place. One often hears about them

at alumni reunions, and they make the day.

Numbers aren't everything, but they help. This past year's freshman full-time applicant pool was the largest ever. Financial uncertainty has slowed confirmations, but we are sure that over-all full time enrollment will be up slightly over last year and all prior years. Truth to tell, we have had to reject many: most of them because it would not really be charitable to welcome them to the wrong competitive level, but some because overcrowding is unjust, and others because they thought of us rather late in the day.

The full academic picture, right up to the minute, is contained in a remarkable document, the customary five-year report to the Middle States' Association, our principal regional accrediting agency. (Change is so rapid these days, that MSA now asks all members for an update between decennial visits.) Chiefly the work of the Provost, the 114-page report, available to faculty and staff and on call in the college library, goes into far more detail than would be possible here. It contains three major chapters: significant developments since the 1976 re-accreditation, evidences of continuous self-study, and future plans.

Readers may be interested in a dynamic that occupies much academic administrative time these days. Fifty-three national organizations (naturally, themselves constituting an association) set standards in specific subjects and areas beyond the regional accreditation process, often visiting jointly with the regional group. At any given time, even a relatively uncomplicated college like La Salle is working with eight or ten such groups. There are genuine issues of principle (how completely should outside groups dictate curriculum, faculty credentials and workload, use of resources? Should they control placement of grads as completely as some do?); there are questions of priority in use of limited resources; and there can be sour grapes. But, for purposes of this article, let it be noted that "accreditation" is a coat of many colors, and a term very sloppily used in the media. As to region, all government levels, and many other special areas, we have it.

Up front, I mentioned formative staff. This expression leads me from the strictly academic to the similarly educative area of student development. For professional reasons, our student affairs staff prefer the umbrella "affairs," but development is what they do. They hold out, to be precise, a very broadly based set of opportunities for our young adults and everyone else to develop talents and personal qualities in every way but classwork. They do this in the exceedingly challenging economic climate already noted; and they function on the front line.

In the residence halls, for instance, one person's respect for growth and free choice is another's excessive confidence in human nature. No institution that I know of claims to have the perfect formula or the perfect staff, and never did. What's different is the gradual phasing-out, at La Salle and in many other places, of religious members of the staff. I am among those who look back on years of dorm service—realistically, I hope, since they weren't perfect then, either. Some other changes have been significant as well: the eighteen-year-old vote, the growth

in the number of broken homes from which students come, the changing nature of secondary schools, the laws which make a resident's room virtually his or her castle.

Without by-passing correct administrative courtesy, I am trying to get to know the residence hall staff more closely, and to share their perceptions of their role in the life of the College. Along with many other faculty, I try to respond to invitations to spend time in the halls, formally or informally, in various creative programs that go on there. It's uphill. The media love the exceptions on campus: a crazy hat, a loony tune, a dangerous caper, an addictive habit. The good news of daily responsible behavior and religiously-grounded self-discipline never quite reaches the public. And the campus rumor mill is no different in that regard from the Associated Press.

Virtually all American college residence halls face a theoretical and practical dilemma: they are miniature participatory democracies in which no one is supposed to snitch. Peer pressure has never yet been adequate to curb bullies in any society, miniature or not. If La Salle solves *that* one, readers of this magazine will be the first to know.

Student affairs is also making strides in the challenging arena of commuter involvement, in the (also national) problematic evolution of women's athletics and their post-season tournaments, in maintaining the Big Five, and in creative applications of counseling such as college-wide workshops on themes vital to students. These services are rendered within a budget whose percentage of the total college expenses has remained remarkably constant (6.7%) for more than a decade.

Our very leanly staffed area of business affairs encounters most of the regulatory complexities which plague all enterprises, especially in the personnel, payroll, fringe, safety, energy and financial aid arenas. They are also responsible—along with a Board committee—for oversight of the endowment management's performance and for short-term investment, as well as for security and physical plant.

As a campus visit will show you, we are making every effort to prepare the plant for whatever is ahead of us. A long-needed expansion of dining capacity will occur as the union annex opens. Major renovations are in progress in the union, in Holroyd Science Center, and elsewhere, often taking essential but nearly invisible forms like new roofs and steam lines. Thanks to a HUD loan at 3%, we plan to add 300 more dorm spaces as soon as possible.

The most obvious activity of the public affairs area is the Campaign for the 80's, about which you will hear a great deal (perhaps all you care to know) elsewhere in this issue. We are quite pleased that it is going well, even though we all know that the last five million will be the hardest.

That area is also responsible for all our advocacy, e.g. of government aid to students, of economic development in the region, and the like. We have enjoyed ample media coverage, I think, in a highly competitive environment. Much of that success results from the hidden drudgery of sending releases to 250 home-town and neighborhood weeklies whenever students achieve newsworthy successes.

You will have noticed in these pages that we have had reason to crow over the alumni this year. All in one bunch, the Chief of Medicine at Massachusetts General, the Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar, the President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the c.e.o. of Kemper. The latter two have joined our Board, with committee responsibility for long range planning. The first two have been appropriately recognized at campus events. But these four are mentioned chiefly in their representing a trend. The alumni and alumnae (oh for one word, and it isn't graduates!) are reaching positions of decision-making and broad social leverage far ahead of any timetable we could have foreseen. Every La Salle degree is enhanced by their group emergence.

The Garden of Eden? No indeed. This article isn't designed to burden the reader with our challenges. However, as the old-time Brothers used to say half-way through an obituary, in the interests of truth

The state of the College includes too high a security bill (the underside of our lively, accessible, historic, multi-ethnic location, and the continuing testimony to original sin.) Internally, many of our professionals could benefit from a better-informed, less judgmental appreciation of the work of others. There are students, certainly in the dozens and perhaps in the hundreds, who never see the eternal worth of every person, the sacredness of every creature—whom, in short, we never reach. The very liveliness of campus exchanges involves some conflict: one person's American openness to ideas is another's indifference to truth; and academic freedom (oxygen to a college) will never be fully at ease with some admirable forms of sincere commitment.

Moreover, we need more classrooms, we need more faculty and staff office space. We need a proper home for the library, and we need more quiet places for the commuters to study between classes. But this is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, Earth, to paraphrase Stephen Daedalus at age seven, so we don't intend to let the whole truth get us down.

As a very broadly diverse group of persons, far too numerous for valid general statements, we who constitute La Salle find ourselves in an essentially sound condition, I believe. Heaven help us, we are "relevant." But more significantly, we have the capacity to step outside ourselves to see where we fit in the life of the Church, the region, and the neighborhood. To be of any real use to people, we do try to scramble up onto the riverbank to get out of all the flux, but not to look down from a very lofty palisade. No impressionistic article can cover every aspect of the state of even our modest enterprise, nor can it deal with every issue that unites or divides us. As a companion piece to the charts and lists, I hope it puts you into our environment to a helpful degree. ■

The New Republican Populism

By Murray Friedman, Ph.D.

The election of a political conservative to the Presidency raises the question of what kind of domestic, social policies will guide this administration. To some, the question may seem like a contradiction in terms. Political conservatism is seen as the handmaiden of the Right. At best, it is expected to simply maintain the status quo; at worst, it is feared, it will repeal the social welfare system that was institutionalized in the New Deal and subsequent, Democratic administrations. What is ignored, however, is that throughout much of its history, the GOP has been the party of social activism. From 1860 to 1932, as John Sears who once managed Ronald Reagan's campaign has pointed out, it "harped on the need to industrialize the country, gave free land to those who would settle it and even stated the need for this country to take its place among the great countries of the world . . ." It was only with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 that activism shifted to the Democratic party and took the form of Federal initiatives for dealing with social welfare problems. The Republicans were transformed into critics of such moves.

Even so, the GOP managed to retain some of its social activist thrust. Seven months into his first administration, Daniel P. Moynihan notes in his book, *The Politics of a Guaranteed Income*, President Nixon called for enactment of an economic floor for those on welfare and the working poor. Eight months later, under pressure from that administration, the House passed this Family Assistance Plan only to have a combination of liberals who felt it did not go far enough and Right-wing conservatives who worried it was a step down the road to Socialism kill it in the Senate. During recent Republican administrations, social welfare programs continued to grow despite the required rhetoric to the contrary. Between 1971 and 1976, for example, the latter expanded at the annual rate of more than 25 percent—two and one half times the growth of the gross national product.

As the Democrats and liberalism itself began to run down in the 70's and turned increasingly to "limits of

growth" and "lowered expectations" warnings, a coherent body of progressive, conservative thought began to take shape which in the November election locked into place with a constituency that had been moving toward it since 1968. That this phenomenon has been largely ignored or given short shrift is a measure of recent Democratic and liberal social and political irrelevancy, validated dramatically at the polls in November. The new body of conservative analysis—albeit not all—has been evolving in several conservative "think tanks" including the American Enterprise Institute and Heritage Foundation in Washington and the Hoover Institution and Institute for Contemporary Studies on the West Coast. Begun initially as vehicles by which conservative businessmen could sound off on conventional free enterprise and sometimes Right-wing theories, they have evolved, generally, into more moderate institutions where a wide variety of ideas and personalities have been brought together to explore contemporary problems and possible solutions.

The AEI is, perhaps, typical. Founded in 1943 to promote a business point of view in Congress, an AEI official admits today its early activity differed little from the Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers. Under the late William J. Baroody, Sr., who became its head in 1962, AEI moved to a more centrist posture shifting from corporation to foundation funding. In addition to conservative resident scholars like Paul W. McCrackern, Milton Friedman, Herbert Stein and Arthur Burns, identifiable Democrats include Michael Novak, Ben J. Wattenberg, Austin Ranney, Richard Scammon, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and Seth Tillman, the latter once foreign policy advisor to Senator McGovern. Scammon and Wattenberg have described AEI as "a metaphor for what has happened to part of the conservative wing of the Republican party, unbeknownst even to itself." A number of the key officials in the Reagan transition team worked closely with these "think tanks" which have supplied much of the intellectual capital and some of the personnel that



Political allies President Ronald Reagan and Senator Howard Baker campaigning in Springfield, Pa., in 1980

In the view of the Reaganites, economics will become

the Brookings Institute provided liberal, Democratic administrations in recent years.

If the arrival of political conservatism into the corridors of political power does not require turning the clock back and may, in fact, mean the development of new, social initiatives, what is this thrust likely to be and the philosophy underlying it? The central theme that has emerged among new, conservative thinkers is the continued viability and even "moral basis" of democratic capitalism. Irving Kristol, Michael Novak, Paul Johnson and others have spelled this out in their writings and in a number of seminars and conferences. They view democratic capitalism as not simply a means of producing and distributing goods and services but a cultural system of thought and behavior. As part of this broad reconsideration, Johnson has located the moral origins of capitalism in powerful impulses toward privacy, liberty and self determination. Although he deplores its failure to appeal to Americans on the moral and intellectual side, Novak has expressed esteem for capitalism's sense of sin and for its non-utopian view of human nature. In an AEI publication, "The American Vision," Novak has pointed to the unparalleled success democratic capitalism has had in "harnessing the energies of human self-interest and selfishness for social purposes." It has raised the standard of living of Americans while at the same time encouraged the freedoms we enjoy.

Deeply concerned about the obsolescence of American industry—economic growth slid to 2.9 percent in the 70's from 4.1 percent in the 60's and 3.9 percent in the 50's—the new conservatism and business leadership generally have been calling for a partnership between business, labor and government to renew industrial growth. "Too often, government programs have been fostered and shaped with little understanding of the needs and concerns of the private sector," Union Carbide declared in a recent advertisement in the N.Y. *Times*. And in too many cases, business has been perceived as being against the social goal rather than the particular program. In a special issue in June, 1980, called "The Reindustrialization of America," *Business Week* called for a "new social contract" that will seek to avoid adversarial conflicts and link all social groups to their common interest in economic growth. It urged that the dominant leadership groups, under such a contract, bring excluded groups into the system, especially alienated black and Hispanic youth or risk the kind of riots that developed earlier in Miami.

Predictably, these overtures for the development of a new social consensus have come under attack. Mario Cuomo, lieutenant governor of New York has criticized this effort at economic expansion as permitting industrial concerns free reign to re-industrialize in any way that suited them while William Greider in the *Washington Post* called it, "The Conservative Way to American Socialism." It is

clear, however, that in seeking to re-invigorate democratic capitalism, Reagan is nearer to the views of broad masses of Americans. A survey by *Cambridge Reports* in August noted that 67 percent think business and government should work more closely together to keep U.S. business competitive with foreign business, 72 percent believe the two should work together to develop and conserve energy and 52 percent want them to work together to create enough new business investment.

Reagan took the issue of economic expansion to the annual convention of the Urban League in New York City early in the election and most recently to an NAACP convention. He argued that blacks don't need new government programs and the various band-aids used to deal with high rates of unemployment. "Black Americans don't lack capability," he declared. They need jobs.

One form that this will undoubtedly take is "free enterprise zones," a concept initially imported from England by the Heritage Foundation and introduced in Congress by Congressman Jack Kemp (R., N.Y.), a key Reagan advisor. Kemp spent many hours with the Black Caucus in developing the bill and won the sponsorship of Bronx Democratic Congressman Robert Garcia—A Puerto Rican who has jointly sponsored the measure with him, and Philadelphia's only black congressman William Gray. The proposal requires a city that wants to have a free enterprise zone—an area with unemployment rates twice the national average and with at least 30 percent of its residents below the poverty level—to cut property taxes in the zone by 20 percent permanently. Then, the legislation would slash corporate and capital gains sharply, reduce Social Security taxes paid by the employer (but not benefits) by up to 90 percent and provide for accelerated depreciation rates for companies in the area. In return, companies doing business in these zones would have to hire at least 25 percent of their workers from the area. Reagan embraced this concept during the election as the central idea for urban renewal.

Other versions of the free enterprise zones have been offered including legislation drafted by Temple University economics professor Walter Williams, and introduced in the last session of Congress by Rep. Ronald E. Paul (R., Texas) that would eliminate the federal minimum wage law in the zones in order to enable industry to hire the unskilled. The minimum wage has long been considered the sine qua non of liberal policies. However, in recent years, it has come increasingly under attack by economists as locking out of entry level jobs, young people and others who need to learn job skills like punctuality, accountability, etc. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker has predicted that a youth differential is an idea that will have strong support in the Senate. Williams would also replace the existing Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

the next phase of the civil rights revolution

(CETA) system of job training. "I would argue that if we get some free enterprise zones we could eliminate some of these (government) job training programs and have real job training programs in the private sector," he says. The general thrust of the "zones" idea has won support among a number of Democrats and black leaders although there is concern about the dangers of relaxing safety standards and the creation of dead end and low level jobs.

At the heart of Reaganite effort to shift away from government to the private sector more of the task of dealing with poverty and disadvantage in our society it should be noted, is the populist character of much of the new conservatism. Americans have elected so overwhelmingly. The difference with an older populism, however, is that for the big business interests as oppressors of masses of Americans, the new conservative populism has substituted governmental, public welfare, public school, environmental and consumer bureaucracies and groups who it is felt exact a heavy toll in higher taxes and endless intrusions into the lives of most Americans. Peter L. Berger and Richard Neuhaus, building on the work of Daniel Bell, Irving Kristol and others have spelled this out in a number of articles and publications. The "new elite," Berger has suggested "is engaged in a power struggle with the old elite which it is trying to replace, that being the business class."

"Who are hit hardest by the minimum wage?" Michael Novak asks in "The American Vision." "Many black youngsters of the urban underclass who do not yet have skills up to a level worth \$3.50 an hour." Shortly after the election Philadelphia's leading black activist, State Senator-elect, Milton Street, switched his party affiliations from Democratic to Republican, announcing that the GOP "is more sensitive to the needs of blacks and the poor . . ." The workers of America, Novak argues should not be conceded to the new class. "They should be regarded as allies in the struggle against the new statelets." Congressman Kemp with his supply side economics is perhaps the prototypical figure of this new, Republican populism. The former Buffalo Bills quarterback represents a Buffalo district in Congress that includes a number of working class people. Interviews with those who voted show that Reagan was correct earlier this year when he said his ticket had the support not only of the well-to-do but of "the farmer, the cop on the beat, the fireman, the blue-collar and white-collar worker."

The zones idea and other efforts that will be made to get the sluggish economy moving will be, undoubtedly, the major response of Reaganites to minority problems of unemployment and civil rights. They have accepted the argument of William Julius Wilson and other new black intellectuals that the civil rights revolution was largely successful in removing most of the discriminatory barriers that held blacks and other minorities in thrall and the

primary issues today for these groups are economics and class. Thomas Sowell, a black economist, it is reported, helped write Reagan's Urban League address. In a little noted move, even the NAACP has called for deregulation of gas and oil prices and greater emphasis on the use of nuclear power. Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP explained, "... as long as 14 percent of our people are unemployed, as long as the earnings gap between black and white Americans continues to widen and as long as a majority of black Americans continue to face a constant struggle to attain even the basic necessities of life, our first priority must be the attainment of economic parity for black Americans." Clearly, in the view of the Reaganites economics will become the next phase of the civil rights revolution.

In this respect, the Reagan administration will eschew older, civil rights techniques like racial quotas in employment and busing to achieve school desegregation. For busing, which almost everyone now concedes is a dead end, it will undoubtedly turn to the ideas of black educators like Derek Bell, Ron Edmonds and James Comer who, along with increasing numbers of black parents, have been pressing for improving the quality of education in schools in areas where blacks live and for teachers there to be held more strictly accountable. Reagan himself in his first visit to Washington following the election made this clear in connection with legislation to strip the Justice Department of the power to order busing, when he declared, "... I want everyone to understand that I am heart and soul in favor of the things that have been done in the name of civil rights and desegregation . . . I happen to believe, however, that busing has been a failure."

Another principle that will guide the new, Republican administration is a heavier reliance on individual and private choice. This can be dismissed as an Old Guard cliché but it has been elaborated on imaginatively by Peter L. Berger and Richard John Neuhaus in an AEI publication in 1977, *To Empower People: The Role of Mediating Structures in Public Policy*. The analysis is an attempt to deal with the modern dilemma of the welfare state, the "tension between a continuing desire for its services and antipathy against bureaucratic and smothering governmental apparatus." Mediate-structures are "those institutions standing between the individual in his private life and the large institutions of public life" like big corporations, unions and government. Berger and Neuhaus have chosen to explore as their new, social strategies the role of neighborhood, family, church and voluntary organizations. A series of AEI panels in five public policy areas—health care, housing and zoning, welfare and social services, education and child care, and criminal justice are studying these "value generating" and "value maintaining agencies."

The project has a mini and maximalist view. The first



Parents of school children in Philadelphia: should there be tuition tax credits and vouchers?

There is reason to believe that public school critics are part of the bureaucracies

holds that our society "should protect and foster mediating structures," the second that "wherever possible, public policy should utilize mediating structures for the realization of social purposes." This last means that instead of building another agency or adding functions to an older bureaucracy when a social need has been identified, greater emphasis, to the degree possible, should be placed on those institutions closer to where and how people live.

The conception has been most fully developed in the Moynihan-Packwood tuition tax credit bill approved by the House in 1978 but which failed to pass the Senate and the widely discussed voucher plan. The former would permit parents to deduct a portion of their expenses in sending children to private and parochial schools. The latter would take the per pupil cost of educating children in public schools and give that money or some fraction of it to parents in the form of a voucher with which they could pay for sending their children to the private or parochial schools they choose. Reagan and the GOP platform have endorsed the tuition grants idea. Vouchers are another of the conservative-populist ideas aimed at meeting the needs of the poor and middle class. Originally proposed by economist Milton Friedman and then picked up by Christopher Jencks, a Socialist, the plan seeks to empower those who are less advantaged with the same choices in educating their children as those in the higher income brackets. Proponents argue that where parents have no choice as to where their children will attend school—as in the case of most low income parents—the schools feel no necessity to be responsive to their desires regarding discipline, course offerings or quality of education. Vouchers, it is argued, would force public schools to compete and, therefore, respond to the needs of consumers rather than to those of educational professionals. University of California law professor John E. Coons, one of its most enthusiastic supporters wrote recently in *Newsweek*, "Children who attend public and private schools picked by their parents simply do better. They learn. They enjoy learning. They are more tolerant of individual difference. And this pattern holds irrespective of family income. Private schools in the slums turn out educated children." One of the little discussed stories of the 70's was the sharp increase in the number of poorer, mainly black, children in the slum areas in Roman Catholic parochial schools. In California, Coons reports, the latter have a higher proportion of these children statewide than do public schools. Apparently, many poor, black and mainly Protestant parents are making heroic efforts to send their children to these schools which charge tuition rather than slum schools where they often face violence and an inferior quality of education.

Tuition tax credits and vouchers have come under attack by public school advocates, particularly teachers' unions, as a violation of the separation of church and state and as weakening the public schools. They fear that if

more parents remove their children from these schools, the latter will become the repositories of the least achieving students. The argument has some point but it is an elitist one, ultimately. Why should only poor and mainly minority group children bear the burden of maintaining often poorly serving public schools when the more affluent can do opt for better city and suburban public and private schools? There is reason to believe that public school critics are part of the bureaucracies. Berger and Neuhaus warn against who are more worried about protecting their own turfs than the needs of the children they serve. With the Senate now in the hands of the Republicans, there is greater likelihood that the Moynihan-Packwood "mediating institution" approach will pass, although the response of the courts is not at all clear.

Reaganites will look more closely, also, at the most central intermediate institution of all, the family, and how its ability to cope with modern pressures can be undermined. There is reason to believe, however, that they will move away from the sociological model of the family which has dominated public thinking for the last 50 years. As Brigitte Berger has described this, during this time child rearing came to be increasingly a professional function: "... parents tended to be judged by their ability to approximate whatever the current professional standards of child-rearing demanded and whatever the latest orthodoxy prescribed." Middle class parents became disoriented by "the latest scientific insights" turning to outside professional agencies, a trend accelerated by the women's movement as women increasingly moved out of the home. But while the middle class had the education and money to survive the experts, the poor became the powerless victims of "friendly intruders" as they fell under the control of specialists, agencies and institutions which came more and more to run their lives.

Some of the direction for change here is signaled by the Family Protection Act introduced in the last session of Congress by Senator Paul Laxalt (R., Nev.), one of Reagan's closest political friends and his campaign chairman. The measure operates off the assumption that while the family is the primary agency of socialization in our society, social policy ostensibly aimed at assisting it often works contrary to its interests. Under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), for example, cash assistance is not available to intact, low income families in which the father is employed at a low wage thus encouraging him to leave home. By limiting reimbursement of costs for caring for the elderly by their own families, Medicare has actively encouraged placement of the elderly in outside, impersonal institutions away from the family. The Laxalt concept would free some of the costs of keeping elderly parents at home from income taxes. It would, also, free from taxes \$2,500 set aside by taxpayers in the bank for children's education, provide an extra exemption in a year a child is born and three times the exemption if an adopted child is handicapped or otherwise hard to place.

Moynihan says that the GOP has become the "party of ideas" in America

A similar measure has now been introduced in the current Congress although it contains several less desirable features.

Last summer, AEI brought together in Washington a number of neighborhood groups from San Juan to Watts that have had some success in fighting youth crime and gang violence to discuss the role of voluntary institutions. Some of the discussion revolved around the work of the House of Umoja, a neighborhood organization in Philadelphia widely credited with significantly curtailing shootings and stabbings among black youth that had reached epidemic proportions in the early and middle 70's. Falakah and David Fattah converted their home and then added nearby houses to a complex which became the center for some 70 gang groups to work out their problems and develop a number of self-help programs. A similar neighborhood program that has attracted wide attention is Jeff-Vander-Lou on St. Louis' North Side. Operated by a 60-year-old upholsterer since 1965, it has created a million dollars of business and rehabilitated 800 housing units in a 12 block area protected by strict community standards under which anyone guilty of vandalism or disruptive behavior is evicted. Urban specialist, Neal Pierce, who visited Jeff-Vander-Lou last summer saw it as a turning point. "The vital shift is attitudes—an end, finally, to the dream that federal largesse can solve ghetto problems, combined with fresh interest in building grass roots, black, economic self-sufficiency."

Reagan's history, campaign pronouncements and the GOP platform, itself, echo this philosophy. The latter has broken with the traditional rugged individualism of the past or at least merged it with a more communal model reflecting the rise of ethnicity in recent years and the intermediate institutions approach of Berger and Neuhaus. Tuition tax credits and vouchers are such strategies as is the Laxalt bill which by removing certain government

impediments seeks to allow traditional family roles to reassert themselves. "Growth economics," along with defense were the dominant themes in Detroit. Free enterprise zones and re-industrialization under a new social contract are concepts that go beyond a laissez-faire capitalism.

In an article in the *New Republic* last August, Daniel P. Moynihan wrote that the GOP has become the "party of ideas" in America. In the process it has stolen the emotional ambience of the Democratic party along with much of its constituency, at least for the moment. "One of the things that bothered me all year long was no matter what you thought of Republican proposals—Kemp-Roth to slash taxes sharply or whatever," Carter pollster Patrick H. Caddell declared after the election, "at least there seemed to be some general coherence around some set of ideas . . ."

It is not that these will automatically set the economy aright and solve the social problems Americans face. They can be criticized at a number of levels as inadequate and perhaps unworkable. It is hard to see, for example, how voluntary, neighborhood institutions can fully deal with the social decay that has been piling up in our slums for so long, whether reindustrialization, tax cuts and other moves can counter the market competition of Germany and Japan or the power of OPEC to dictate the prices of so many of the products Americans purchase. Moreover, just beneath the surface of the triumphant GOP is the struggle between its moderate conservative wing and the New Right symbolized by the Moral Majority's efforts to put prayer back into the public schools—an unhappy feature of the Laxalt bill—and make this into a "Christian" nation or the Heritage Foundation's recommendation to the Reagan transition team to authorize wire taps and surveillance against dissidents.

The Reagan administration comes to the national scene with the enthusiasm of the newcomer, backstopped by a body of coherent thought with which many Americans seem to identify and at a time when the liberal-left seems to have run out of steam. "It is . . . radically wrong to regard Reagan's inner compass as pointing backward," George Will writes, "or to regard his mood as nostalgic. He does not want to return to the past; he wants to return to the past's way of facing the future." On how this new, populist-conservatism develops this philosophy in practice will depend on our future and Reagan's place in American history.



Congressman Jack Kemp, quarterback of the free enterprise

Dr. Friedman is Middle Atlantic States director of the American Jewish Committee and has taught courses on minority problems and urban sociology at La Salle for a dozen years.

Development Report

1980-81



Dear Friend of La Salle College

For the third consecutive year, La Salle's many benefactors contributed a record level of support to the College, as total gifts and grants exceeded \$3 million for the first time in the institution's history. Alumni contributions increased dramatically, as did foundation and government assistance. The contributions of the several Christian Brothers' Communities again held firm, while the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania significantly increased the level at which it awards Institutional Assistance Grants to private colleges and universities. As a result of all of these efforts, La Salle's CAMPAIGN FOR THE 80'S: DECADE OF REDEDICATION AND RENEWAL has passed the halfway mark in total gifts, grants and pledges, and has begun to generate the financial resources that will provide a much needed renovation and upgrading of physical facilities, and will sustain and expand many of the finest academic programs and student services which the College offers.

In 1980-81, Alumni support for the Campaign for the 80's/Annual Fund jumped dramatically as 2400 donors contributed \$281,679, and matching gifts reached a new high of \$32,789. Special recognition and thanks are due to Jack French, Terry Heaney, the Annual Fund Executive Committee, the 65 volunteer solicitors, and the more than 150 student, parent and alumni telethon volunteers whose unceasing efforts on our behalf made this successful record possible. Faculty and Staff support also attained record levels as 160 donors contributed \$64,892 during the past fiscal year. Once again, this noteworthy achievement is due, in large measure, to the dedication of Dr. Charles A.J. Halpin, Jr., Dr. Barbara C. Millard, and the other members of the College Committee. Finally, La Salle's shared participation in the Foundation for Independent Colleges program also produced a record \$42,213, including several corporate gifts which are designated directly through that organization.

The several Christian Brothers' Communities at La Salle once again funded the Christian Brothers' Scholarship Program, contributing \$233,075 for this purpose. As in past years, these scholarships directly aided academic leaders from many high schools, and made college pos-

sible for many outstanding students who might otherwise not have been able to attend.

The major source of government support during the past year was the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Institutional Assistance Grant Program, and La Salle again played a significant role in presenting the private sector's case to the General Assembly for the legislated increase in this annual appropriation. In addition, La Salle's ACT 101 grant, which supports the Academic Discovery Program, grew to \$49,000 and enabled the College to offer a broad range of educational and counseling services to ADP students.

In the federal arena, the most significant achievements were the \$5,000,000 College Housing Loan Reservation awarded by the Department of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the \$420,000 Challenge Grant (\$130,000 received in fiscal 1981) awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Loan Reservation will enable La Salle to construct additional dormitory space for 300 resident students and dining space for 750 students, and, thereby, will help to alleviate overcrowding in the existing dormitories. The NEH Challenge Grant is the largest award the College has ever received in support of its academic programs and faculty development activities. Finally, several smaller grants from the National Science Foundation have contributed significantly to La Salle's on-going commitment to improving science education for its undergraduates.

In the private sector, foundation and corporate grants to the College attained another record level of \$860,380 in 1980-81. Foremost among these were grants from the Pew Memorial Trust for the renovation of the Holroyd Science Center, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for the Urban Studies Center's programs of technical assistance for community and neighborhood groups, the William Penn Foundation for a Marriage and Family Education Program and a Management Training Program for non-profit, social service agencies in Philadelphia, and the W.W. Smith Charitable Trust for financial aid for academically

qualified, middle income students. Through the efforts of the Corporate Committee of the Campaign for the 80's, chaired by Joseph A. Gallagher and Frank C.P. McGlinn, corporate support for the College increased significantly as grants were received from RCA, I.T.T., SmithKline, Campbell Soup, Sun Company, F.P. Trust, Philadelphia National Bank, Continental Bank, Girard Bank, Industrial Valley Bank, Fidelity Bank, and the Grace Foundation, Inc. Of special note are those grants (William Penn Foundation, RCA, SmithKline Corporation, Sun Company, Household Finance Corporation, Grace Foundation, Inc., E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company, etc.) which have contributed significantly to program development within the School of Business Administration and its Applied Research Center.

In the category of individual gifts received during the past year, special recognition and thanks must be given to Mr. John McShain, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Connelly, Dr. Henry G. DeVincent, and all of those alumni and friends who have made sacrificial pledges in support of the Campaign for the 80's.

At this juncture, I am also pleased to report that an excellent start has been made toward achieving another record level of support in 1981-82. Outstanding Alumni and Trustee pledges to the Campaign for the 80's exceed \$300,000. Future payments on multiyear commitments from private corporations and foundations should total more than \$1,000,000. Finally, during the next two years, the College should receive the \$290,000 balance of the federal portion of the NEH Challenge Grant.

1980-81 has, therefore, been an exceptionally good year, and has provided an auspicious beginning for the Campaign for the 80's. Nevertheless, we still have a long way to go to reach our goal of \$15 million by June 30, 1983. In the months ahead, we will be redoubling our efforts to increase alumni and corporate support for La Salle, and we are confident that your loyalty and support will insure that the Campaign succeeds.

All of us who are involved in La Salle College's Develop-



ment Program and its Campaign for the 80's deeply appreciate the continuing commitment and assistance of all of those persons—Trustees, Alumni, Administrators, Faculty Members, Parents, Students, and Friends—whose efforts have contributed so significantly to the vitality of the institution.

Brother Patrick Ellis, F.S.C.

Brother Patrick Ellis, F.S.C.

HIGHLIGHTS 1980-81

All Gifts and Grants reported below involve contributions received between July 1, 1980 and June 30, 1981. Multiyear pledges and commitments will be reported in subsequent Annual Reports as payments are received.

ANNUAL FUND

General Alumni	\$281,679	
Faculty and Staff	64,892	
Friends	63,146	
Business Matching Gifts	32,789	
Foundation for Independent Colleges of Pa., Inc.	42,213	
		\$484,719

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COMMUNITES \$233,075

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Institutional Assistance Grants	\$ 829,350	
ACT 101 Program for Disadvantaged Students	49,000	
Pennsylvania Council on the Arts	750	
		\$879,100

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant Program	\$130,000	
Department of Education Interest Subsidy	115,025	
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	113,000	
Department of Housing and Urban Development (IPA)	53,408	
National Science Foundation Local Course Improvement Program	22,920	
Department of Education Veterans' Cost of Instruction Program	22,652	
N.S.F. Pre-College Teacher Development in Science Program	11,769	
N.E.H. Summer Seminars	10,000	
N.S.F. Instructional Scientific Equipment Program	7,900	
National Endowment for the Arts Catalogue Program	6,000	
Department of Education College Library Resources Program	1,900	
		\$504,564

FOUNDATIONS AND CORPORATIONS

Pew Memorial Trust	\$400,000
W.K. Kellogg Foundation	98,502
George D. Widener Trust	64,495
William Penn Foundation	57,159
W.W. Smith Charitable Trust	50,000
Tinker Foundation Inc.	20,000
RCA	15,600
SmithKline Corporation	13,325
I.T.T.	12,500
Campbell Soup Fund	10,000
Sun Company	10,000
FP Trust	7,000

Philadelphia National Bank	6,000
Julius Bloch Memorial Fund	5,894
Philadelphia Electric Company	5,550
Continental Bank	5,000
Girard Bank	5,000
Household Finance Corporation	5,000
Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Co.	5,000
Charlotte W. Newcombe Foundation	5,000
P.S.F.S.	4,800
Fidelity Bank	4,000
Grace Foundation, Inc.	4,000
La Salle College Guild	4,000
Food Fair Stores Foundation	3,525
E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company	3,500
Sears-Roebuck Foundation	3,300
Rascob Foundation for Catholic Activities, Inc.	3,000
George W. Rentschler Foundation	3,000
Rohm and Haas	3,000
Tri-State Dairy-Deli Association	2,500
Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation	2,500
Ware Foundation	2,500
Arthur Andersen and Co. Foundation	2,265
Helen D.G. Beatty Trust	1,500
Young Windows, Inc.	1,300
Alpin J. and Alpin W. Cameron Memorial Fund	1,000
Coopers and Lybrand Foundation	1,000
La Salle College Associates	1,000
John J. Manley, Inc.	1,000
Peat, Marwick and Mitchell Foundation	1,000
Philadelphia Food Trades Organization	1,000



Development

Anonymous	800	
Merck Company Foundation	800	
John McShain Charities, Inc	750	
Carpenter Foundation	715	
La Salle College Education Alumni Association	500	
Leeds and Northrup Foundation	500	
Germantown Savings Bank	250	
Marian G. and Irwin David Pincus Fund	200	
Atlas Casket Company	100	
Roman Catholic High School Alumni Association	100	
		\$860,380

GIFTS OF ART \$100,434

(See box, p. 22).

INDIVIDUALS

John McShain	\$50,000
Estate of Daniel J. Rodden	34,076
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Connelly	32,875
Dr. Henry G. DeVincent	14,920
Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Dunleavy	13,500
Joseph G. Markmann	4,500
Leon J. Perelman	3,500
Mrs. Joseph Geuting	3,000
Richard L. Duszak	2,500
Dr. G. Harold Metz	2,500
Dr. John C. White	2,362
Theodore H. Mecke, Jr.	2,280
John G. Christy	2,000
Joseph M. Coleman	2,000
Dr. Roland Holroyd	2,000
William Lewis	2,000
John A. Schlegel	2,000
Joseph Schmitz, Jr.	2,000
John H. Veen	2,000
Estate of Rev. Francis J. Walsh	2,000
Anthony M. Waltrich, Sr.	2,000
Francis R. O'Hara, Esq.	1,950
Raymond J. Dempsey	1,750
Mr. and Mrs. I.M. Scott	1,551
John A. Clement, Jr., Esq.	1,547
William B. Fynes, Sr.	1,530
Dr. Michael F. Avallone	1,500
John H. McKay	1,500
James A. Fynes	1,375
Frank J. Noonan	1,248
Joseph Panchella	1,050
Estate of William Coppola	1,026
John J. Gallagher, Esq.	1,013
Dr. Richard P. Boudreau	1,000
James J. Binns, Esq.	1,000
Dr. Francis J. Braceland	1,000
Cpt. Edward F. Bronson	1,000

Dr. Louis J. Casale	1,000	
Albert J. Crawford, Jr., Esq.	1,000	
J. Russell Cullen, Sr.	1,000	
Russell E. Fitzgerald	1,000	
William F. Grauer	1,000	
Dr. H. Blake Hayman	1,000	
William Leimkuhler	1,000	
Martin F. Malarkey	1,000	
DeRoy C. Thomas	1,000	
		\$214,053
PARENTS		\$ 7,594

Several of the contributions listed above are duplicated in more than one category (e.g. an individual contribution in excess of \$1,000 that is also included in the General Alumni total, or a corporate contribution that is also included in Business Matching Gifts). The unduplicated total of gifts and grants listed in this report is \$3,006,932.

RECORD SETTING GIFT LEVELS REFLECT FIRST YEAR'S EFFORT OF CAMPAIGN FOR THE 80'S

A highly successful first year of the CAMPAIGN FOR THE 80's program has just been concluded with gifts and pledges totaling over half of the three-year campaign goal of \$15 million. At the end of the fiscal year, \$8,214,491 in gifts and pledges has been recorded. The Campaign, largest in La Salle's history, runs through fiscal 1983.

A large number of volunteers recruited from both on and off campus have given of their time, talents, and energy to achieve this high level of support, according to Brother Patrick Ellis. He said, "While we rejoice in having attained over half

our goal, we know that a flat-out effort will be needed over the next two years to reach our objective."

The \$15 million sought in the Campaign will respond to critical program and physical needs of the College; to refresh and renew the educational environment of La Salle. The period of the CAMPAIGN FOR THE 80'S has been designated the Decade of Rededication and Renewal.

A complete and detailed report on all giving to the Campaign in the past fiscal year is found elsewhere in this report.

	Goal	Amount/Percent Attained as of 6/30/81*	
Alumni	\$2,000,000	\$ 801,010	(40%)
Christian Brothers Communities	1,000,000	1,000,000	(100%)
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	2,665,000	1,695,654	(64%)
Federal Government	1,500,000	1,458,646	(96%)
Foundations and Corporations	3,750,000	2,650,702	(70%)
Faculty, Staff and Parents	250,000	124,293	(50%)
Gifts of Art	750,000	309,831	(41%)
Individuals	2,085,000	424,355	(20%)
Special/Deferred Gifts**	1,000,000	100,000	(10%)

*Includes Pledges and Contributions received prior to June 30, 1981.

**Intensive Campaign 1982-83.

Donors whose 1980-81 contributions are in the categories listed below are recognized with appropriate club membership.

Levels of giving for each category, based upon contributions received during the past fiscal year,



DE LA SALLE SOCIETY

Benjamin Bernstein
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Connelly
Dr. Henry G. De Vincent
Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Dunleavy
Frank C.P. McGlinn
John McShain
Mrs. Webster Plass
Estate of Daniel J. Rodden
Joseph R. Sadowski

PRESIDENT'S CLUB



Dr. Michael F. Avallone
Edward Bernstein
George Bernstein
James J. Binns, Esq.
Dr. Richard P. Boudreau
Dr. Francis J. Braceland
Cpt. Edward F. Bronson
Dr. Louis J. Casale
John G. Christy
John A. Clement, Jr., Esq.
Joseph M. Coleman
Estate of William Coppola

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J. Russell Cullen, Sr.
Raymond J. Dempsey
Richard L. Duszak
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Russell E. Fitzgerald
James A. Fynes
William B. Fynes, Sr.
John J. Gallagher, Esq.
Mrs. Joseph Geuting
Milton Ginsburg
William F. Grauer
Dr. H. Blake Hayman
Dr. Roland Holroyd
William J. Leimkuhler
William Lewis
Martin F. Malarkey

Joseph G. Markmann
John H. McKay
Bruce McLaren
Theodore H. Mecke, Jr.
Dr. G. Harold Metz
Frank J. Noonan
Frank R. O'Hara, Esq.
Joseph Panchella
Leon J. Perelman
John A. Schlegel
Joseph Schmitz, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. I.M. Scott
DeRoy C. Thomas
John H. Veen
Estate of Reverend Francis J. Walsh
Anthony M. Waltrich, Sr.
Dr. John C. White

are as follows: De La Salle Society, \$5,000 or more; President's Club, \$1,000-\$4,999; Founder's Circle, \$500-\$999; Century Club \$100-\$499; Tower Club, \$50-\$99.

FOUNDER'S CIRCLE

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Anthony P. Bonanni
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Mary E. Broderick
Dr. Horace G. Butler
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Condon
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Since September, 1979, 39 colleagues and former students of Brother Vincent Grimes, F.S.C., founder of La Salle's Psychology Department, have donated \$2,034 to create the Grimes Fund. Grimes Fund contributions and earnings are being used to support an annual series of lectures at the College by prominent Psychologists.

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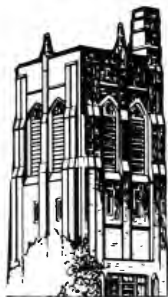
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LA SALLE PARENTS RESPOND WITH SUPPORT TO CAMPAIGN

A first time ever effort by parents of present and past La Salle students is now underway in support of the CAMPAIGN FOR THE 80'S. The Parents' Committee of the Campaign authorized a mail appeal last Spring, followed by a telethon effort to La Salle Guild and Associate members.

The Parents' objective is to raise \$50,000 during the course of the Campaign, which will be used to provide meeting space in the new College Union Annex, opening in the Fall of '81. As of June 30, 1981, \$12,594 in gifts and pledges had been received, with major gifts coming from the Guild and Associates.

The Parents' Committee is chaired by Gerald P. Nugent, Jr., President, Tischler Express, Inc. Other committee members are: Thomas P. Callahan,

President, ESB, Inc.; Mrs. Josephine Girone, President, La Salle Guild; Louis Gringeri, President, La Salle Associates; Thomas B. Harper, III, Esquire, Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young; Frank J. Noonan, Senior Vice President, Fidelcor, Inc.; Charles E. Stahlecker, Retired President, Ritter Finance Company. All are parents of enrolled students or graduates, and several committee members are themselves graduates of the College.

In his letter to La Salle parents, Chairman Nugent said, "Each of our sons and daughters will share in the many benefits of the Campaign, which will provide for new and refurbished facilities, additional scholarship aid, and program development in all academic areas."

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Graduates, friends, and parents listed below generously volunteered for the TELETHONS held during the past year. The members of the Alumni Fund Council are indeed grateful for their unfailing assistance.

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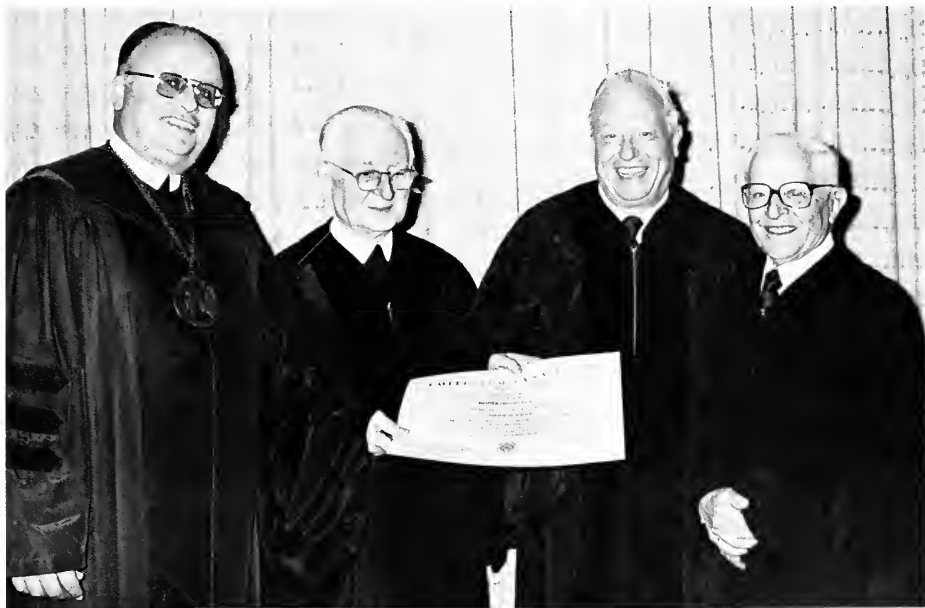
In addition, some sixty-eight volunteers, assisted by staff personnel, made visits to graduates living in the Delaware Valley area. The alumni workers, involved in this all-important personal solicitation effort, were:

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Mary Beth Bryers
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Around Campus



Brother President Patrick Ellis (left) with honorary degree recipients Brother Gregory Paul, Harold J. Russell, and Nochem S. Winnet.

Brother Gregory Paul Honored at College's 118th Commencement

Brother Gregory Paul, F.S.C., Ph.D., who served as La Salle College's President from 1945 to 1952, was honored at the college's 118th Commencement on May 16 at Philadelphia's Civic Center-Convention Hall. Brother Paul received an honorary doctor of science degree.

Also receiving honorary degrees were Harold John Russell, who has served four presidents as Chairman of The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped (doctor of humane letters), and Nochem Samuel Winnet, a prominent attorney and former Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia (doctor of laws).

La Salle College's Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., conferred bachelor's degrees on 1,026 men and women including 173 Evening Division Students. Another 139 men and women received master's degrees in business administration and 18 students received master's degrees in religion.

Brother Ellis praised Russell for his life of service and leadership in reaching out to all victims of war, disease, and

accident which "helped to teach us to look for ability rather than disability, to take on more rather than to do less, to give realistic aid rather than useless sympathy, to hope and not give up."

Brother Paul was cited for his "vision and energy" as President of La Salle during the immediate post-World War II era when he "made the transition from war-time to peace-time an occasion for growth and stability." Judge Winnet's citation praised him for his "amazing record of public service" in civic and charitable work.

Sponsoring Brother Paul for his degree was his brother, Joseph Sprissler, D.S.C., a member of the college's Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the Corporation. Brother Philip Nelán, F.S.C., Ph.D., Chairman of the college's Board, sponsored Russell. Judge Winnet was sponsored by Brother President Emeritus, Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., Ph.D., professor of French and Spanish at La Salle.

Brother Paul's tenure at La Salle College covered 48 years until his official

retirement in 1976. He has maintained an active interest in the operation of the college since then, however. In addition to serving as president during the college's dramatic post-World War II expansion, he was a member of the Chemistry Department, Dean of the college, founder and later Dean of the college's Evening Division, and Coordinator of Physical Facilities.

A native of Philadelphia and a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools since 1926, Brother Paul received his bachelor's, master's, and Ph.D. degrees from the Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Russell has served President's Johnson, Nixon, Carter, and Reagan since first being named Chairman of the President's Handicapped Committee in 1964. This volunteer committee has the responsibility for promoting employment opportunities for the physically-handicapped, mentally-retarded, and mentally-restored. It is comprised of 600 citizen organizations and individuals.

Russell, who lost both hands in a war-time training accident in the U.S. Army, has starred in a number of inspirational motion pictures and wrote a book about his physical and psychological anguish which has been translated into 20 languages. He is president of his own firm in Massachusetts which counsels government contractors in the establishment of affirmative action plans for hiring handicapped workers.

Judge Winnel, a senior member of the law firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel, has been active in a number of educational, civic, and philanthropic activities. He is President of the Samuel S. Fels Fund, Director of the Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia, and Trustee of United Way. He served as Philadelphia's assistant Director of Public Safety in 1940 and Municipal Court Judge (now Common Pleas) from 1940 to 1950.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, he is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School.

Mary O'Brien, a biology major, delivered the senior commencement address and urged her fellow graduates to mold their futures with tough minds, tender hearts, discipline, concentration, and sensitivity.

La Salle's annual Baccalaureate Mass was held on May 15 at the Cathedral-Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul, 18th St. and Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

Commissioning ceremonies for 14 men and women of La Salle's U.S. Army Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) were held on May 16 in the College Union Ballroom, on campus.

Evening Courses Offered at Archbishop Wood High

La Salle College will offer Evening Division classes in Bucks County for the first time in history beginning in September when the college offers undergraduate and graduate courses at Archbishop Wood High School for Boys, at 675 York Road (above Street Road), in Warminster.

In making the announcement, Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., said that college surveys indicated a "significant need" for an off campus program that could serve the residents of the northern Philadelphia suburbs, especially in Lower and Central Bucks and Eastern Montgomery Counties.

John J. King, La Salle's director of off-campus programs, said that ten undergraduate and eight MBA courses would be offered each semester at the college's off-campus site at Archbishop Wood High School.



John J. King, '62, is the college's new director of off-campus programs.

Among the first course offerings will be those in introductory business as well as English literature and composition, philosophy, and religion. "Phase-in-program" courses for students enrolled in the college's master's degree in business administration program will also be available.

Classes will be conducted four nights weekly, Mondays through Thursdays, from 6:40 to 9:30 P.M. Each course will consist of one class meeting a week. The Fall Semester begins on Wednesday, September 9.

Students completing course requirements at the Archbishop Wood site will then be able to continue at La Salle's main campus at 20th St. and Olney Ave. to fulfill requirements for a bachelor's or a master's degree.

This will be the third off-campus site sponsored by La Salle which has 7,661 men and women attending undergraduate and graduate classes on its main campus. The college also offers courses at "La Salle Northeast," at

George Washington High School, Bustleton Ave. and Verree Road, and "La Salle Franklinton," at Friends Select School, 17th St. and the Parkway, in center city Philadelphia.

Holroyd Lecture Honors Drs. Braceland and Potts

Two internationally-recognized medical authorities were featured at La Salle College's second annual Holroyd Lecture on April 10 in the College Union Theatre.

Francis J. Braceland, M.D., '26, retired psychiatrist-in-chief at the Institute of Living, in Hartford, Conn., received the Holroyd Award named in honor of Dr. Roland Holroyd, La Salle's distinguished biology professor emeritus.

John T. Potts, Jr., M.D., '53, chief of medical services at Massachusetts General Hospital and an internationally-recognized authority on calcium metabolism and the hormonal mechanisms which control it, delivered the Holroyd Lecture "Impact of Recombinant DNA Technology on Medicine & Society."

Dr. Braceland, a retired Rear Admiral, served with the U.S. Navy during World War II as special assistant to the Surgeon General and as chief of the Neuro-psychiatry Division. Since then he has held a number of major professional and administrative positions including head of the Section in Psychiatry at the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Potts has been placed by a recent study among the world's top 12 medical researchers in terms of the frequency with which his studies are cited by other scientists. Since 1975, he has been Professor of Harvard Medical School and Physician at Massachusetts General Hospital.



Participants at the second annual Holroyd Lecture were (from left): Dr. Francis J. Braceland, Brother President Patrick Ellis, Drs. Ronald Holroyd, John T. Potts, and John T. Magee.

The Holroyd Lecture is sponsored by the college's School of Arts and Sciences, Biology Department, and Alumni Medical Society. Potts was introduced by Dr. John T. Magee, '53.

International Studies Concentration Begins

La Salle College now offers a Concentration in International Studies program, designed to enhance awareness of international affairs and global interdependence, which is available to all undergraduate students majoring in the arts, sciences, or business.

Now in its third year, the program was developed with the help of a \$54,000 grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare designed to enhance undergraduate international studies in colleges throughout the United States.

Some 60 students are now enrolled in La Salle's CIS program, exploring international issues in interdisciplinary courses offered by 11 academic departments—Accounting, Economics, English, Finance, History, Foreign Languages, Management, Marketing, Physics, Political Science, and Sociology. In addition to receiving a bachelor's degree in their major field of study, students completing CIS will receive a certificate of proficiency and a special notation on their final transcript.

La Salle's new full-time MBA program

also offers "International Business" as one of its required courses.

"La Salle has enriched its curriculum by adding this international dimension to many of its courses," says Dr. Joshua Buch, associate professor of finance and director of the college's CIS program. "We live in a small world. By following the national trend of 'globalizing' the curriculum, we are increasing the student's international awareness. They are now better prepared to analyze events occurring beyond the borders of the United States and realize the significance of these events."

To satisfy the requirements of the program, students must take some combination of seven courses from a wide selection of courses which have had international components added to them. Four of these courses can also fulfill college-wide General Education and Distribution requirements. The other three courses are upper-division Pre-professional courses which can be taken either as electives or as part of the student's major field of study.

La Salle's Concentration in International Studies Program was developed over a two-year period by Dr. Buch under the supervision of Brother James J. Muldoon, F.S.C., Ph.D., Dean of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Bruce V. MacLeod, Dean of Business Administration.

During the preparation stage, workshops were conducted by international experts to assist the college's faculty in becoming more knowledgeable of in-

ternational studies. In addition, La Salle faculty members from various disciplines were asked to prepare extensive modules for use either as course material or supplementary reading.

Among the 30 modules which are currently available in a wide variety of fields are: War: Causes and Problems, Urbanization, U.S. Foreign Policy, Development Economics, The Changing Status of Women in the 20th Century, International Accounting, International Marketing, Comparative Economic Systems, African and Asian 3rd World Nations Since 1945, and Multinational Management.

"As a result of these modules and courses," says Dr. MacLeod, "our students and faculty have increased their awareness of other countries' cultures and traditions and the nature of our global interdependence."

"Such a program has a real advantage in addition to the academic point of view," adds Brother Muldoon, "Besides giving the students an opportunity to build another dimension into their education, there's also a significant marketability factor when they graduate."

For the past three years, La Salle has also sponsored an International Business Lecture Series featuring such prominent scholars, business, and government leaders as Harold Geneen, chairman of ITT, and Kenneth Corfield, chairman of the Standard Telephone and Cables, London. These lectures are free and open to the public.



Kathy McGahey was named to the AIAW Division II All American team after leading the La Salle women's softball team to its best season ever (22-13) including a seventh place finish in the Division II National Championships in Omaha.



Scenes like this were commonplace as the Explorers won their second straight East Coast Conference swimming title. Here, junior Craig Romanowski waves after setting meet and ECC record of 4:09.811 in winning the 400 individual medley. Edgar Borja (left) finished fifth and Michael Flocks (right), sixth.



Brother Charles E. Gresh, F.S.C., '54, has been named director of the college's annual fund. For the past nine years he had been president of St. John's College, Washington, D.C.



**"Iron Mike":
No One
Had Greater Care
For People**

Michael A. DeAngelis, a member of the college's Accounting Department for 34 years who died suddenly of a heart attack on March 25, will be remembered not only as a great teacher, but as an inspiration to thousands of students whom he personally placed in professional positions after graduation.

"There is no person that I am aware of who was more dedicated to his God, his family, his college, and his students," said Joseph G. Markmann, chairman of the Accounting Department and a colleague of DeAngelis since the 1940s. "Furthermore, there is no one that I know of who had a greater care for people in general."

DeAngelis, who was called "Iron Mike," by some of his early students, enjoyed that title, Markmann explained, because it was one of respect. "It was a good description of his relationship with the students. He was demanding, unbending, strong-willed, but always encouraging, helpful, and fair."

DeAngelis, who served as an assistant professor since 1958, received the Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1964. He served on a number of college committees including the Faculty Senate and played a major role in the planning and design of the Joseph Kirk Pool in Hayman Hall, one of the finest such facilities in the nation. For many years he was swimming coach at La Salle High School and Whitmarsh Country Club.

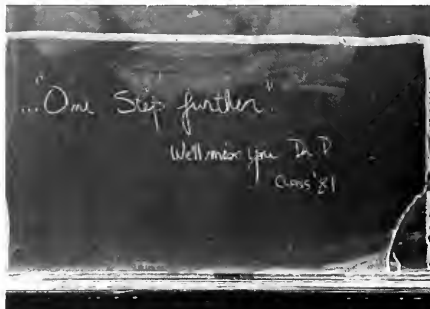
A graduate of Temple University, DeAngelis was founder and moderator of La Salle's Beta Alpha Accounting Honors Society. He personally

organized the society's annual awards dinner each year for 17 years. Future awards given to outstanding alumni at future Beta Alpha affairs will be named in his honor.

DeAngelis was a member of a number of professional, civic, and church organizations, including Cross Keys, Delta Sigma Pi, the Sons of Italy, and the Holy Name Society of St. Lucy's Church in Roxborough. He was a frequent contributor to professional journals. He co-authored *Issues of Accounting*, a highly-respected publication.

Survivors include his wife, Angeline, two daughters, Maryellen Bucci, and Gloriajean Arent, '76, two sons, Michael A., Jr., '82, and Dennis, two grandchildren, and a sister.

Plans are well underway for the establishment of a Memorial Scholarship Fund to recognize and perpetuate Mike DeAngelis' work at La Salle. Further information on the Memorial Fund will be published in future issues of *La Salle*.



SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES

'38

Michael C. Rainone



Michael C. Rainone, Esq., is the author of the new oath taken by lawyers being sworn in before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

'51

Joseph Earley has been selected to perform in 20 90-second "Philadelphia Firsts," about the City's pioneering contributions in many fields, in the role of Benjamin Franklin, for Channel 3. He also appeared in 12 "Evening Magazine" segments in July, tracing present-day concerns to Franklin's time.

'52

William F. Simpson, C.P.C.U., management training manager with the Kemper Group in Long Grove, IL, co-authored a book entitled *The New Insurance Supervisor*, published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

'54

Joseph J. Sweeney recently received the Patrick Martin Award for excellence in educational administration at the second annual La Salle Education Alumni Dinner.

'55

Michael F. Avallone, D.O., F.A.C.G.P., has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Society of General Practitioners. He was also named to the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association. **John J. Schubert, M.D.**, Lancaster General Hospital's director of renal dialysis, has been appointed to the Pennsylvania State Health Department's task force on standards of existing renal transplant services.

'56

Neil Campbell, M.D., has been elected director of the Obstetrics/Gynecology Department of Saint Mary Hospital, in Langhorne, Pa. **John J. Lombard, Jr., Esq.**, has been named to the board of directors of Gwynedd-Mercy College in Gwynedd Valley, Pa. **Gerald W. McEntee** is executive director of Council 13.



John J. Lombard



Bernard Walker

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Pennsylvania's largest public employees' union. He is also vice president of AFSCME International which numbers more than one million members. **Bernard Walker** recently celebrated his 40th year of service with Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, where he is an auditor.

'59

Eugene R. Debman was named a senior data processing officer of Provident National Bank. **William C. Zehringer**, an English instructor at Bloomsburg State College, received his doctorate in English from Temple University. BIRTH: to **Bernhardt G. Blumenthal, Ph.D.**, and his wife, Carolyn, a daughter, Heide Mane.

'60

Thomas J. Madell, assistant principal of Plymouth Whitmarsh Senior High School, was the recipient of the 1981 Administrator Excellence Award, given by the Whitmarsh Junior Women's Club. **Joseph P. McNeill, III**, received his master of arts degree in Communications from Fairfield University, in Fairfield, Ct.

'61

Anthony J. Andrews, child study team supervisor and psychologist with the Burlington City, N.J. Public School District, received his Ph.D. from Rutgers State University. **Thomas H. Goetz, Ph.D.**, chairman of the Foreign Language Department at Fredonia State University College, has been named a Chevalier (knight) in the Order of Academic Palms for services rendered to French culture. **Stanley T. Praiss, D.D.S.**, received a fellowship from the International Congress of Oral Implants.

'62

Bernard P. Gallagher has been elected assistant treasurer of Comcast Corporation, in Bala Cynwyd, Pa.



John W. Grellis

'63

John W. Grellis received his doctor of Education degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

'64

Lawrence J. DeVaro, Jr., Ph.D., director of Camden County, N.J. Health Department's Personal Services unit, has been elected chairman of the Southern New Jersey Health Systems Agency. **Owen M. Killian** has been named a vice president of Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia. **Raymond F. Minger**, who operates the oldest Tae Kwon Do dojang in Philadelphia, was featured in an article in the March, 1981 issue of *Inside Kung Fu*. **Paul F. Naughton** has been appointed vice president, finance, of Michigan Consolidated Gas Company. **John Ousey, Ph.D.**, is an assistant professor of Environmental Science at Pennsylvania State University's Delaware County campus. **Lee J. Williams, Ph.D.**, professor of History at College Misericordia, has been named "Faculty Member of the Year" for the 1980-81 academic year, by the college's Board of Trustees.

'65



Carl P. McCarty

Ralph B. Asher received his juris doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. **Carl P. McCarty**, professor of mathematical sciences at LaSalle, has been awarded a Lindback Foundation award for distinguished teaching. **Charles A. Schmidt** has been appointed a division vice president

and general manager of RCA Astro-Electronics, in Princeton, N.J. **U.S. Navy Commander Francis R. Wesh** recently assumed command of the Light Attack Weapons School at Lemoore Naval Air Station, Ca.

'66



Frank J. McNally



Henry Stoebe

Frank J. McNally, Jr., has joined the public affairs staff of Continental Telephone of Virginia. **Henry P. Stoebe, Jr.**, has been appointed a field sales manager, industrial chemicals, for Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia. **BIRTH:** to **James P. Gillece, Jr.**, and his wife, Jane C. Szczepaniak, a daughter, Jillian Nona.

'67



Robert J. O'Brien

Thomas J. Boland has been promoted to senior vice president of Beneficial Savings Bank, Philadelphia. **Rev. Robert J. Fritz** was the speaker at the baccalaureate service for the Class of 1981 of Middle Township (N.J.) High School. **Robert J. Gindhart, Esq.**, received his doctor of medicine degree in June from the Central University of the Caribbean and will begin internship at Cooper Memorial Hospital in Camden, N.J. **Robert J. O'Brien** has been appointed head of the Executive Speech Department of Bell Laboratories, in Short Hills, N.J. **Joseph J. Talarico** has been elected an assistant vice president of Insurance Company of North America. **MARRIAGE:** **Anthony J. LeStorti** to **Lorraine McCarthy**.



Helping to organize the Class of '51 Reunion this spring were (from left): William O'Callaghan, James Sullivan, Eugene McHugh, and Francis A. Edgett

'68

James J. Clarke, Ph.D., who was recently promoted to associate professor of Economics at Villanova University, was named a winner of the university's 1981 Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Award, in recognition of distinguished teaching during the past academic year. **BIRTH:** to **David "Lefty" Ervin** and his wife, Dee, a daughter, Erica.

'69

John G. Collins, III, has been promoted to director, group credit insurance, in the Group Insurance Department of The Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N.J. **Michael Cunnane**, vice president of the Loan Organization for Treves Federal Savings and Loan Association, has been named business and industry chairman for the 1981 Heart Campaign in Bucks County, Pa. **Jeffrey M. Gibbons** has been named assistant cashier and manager of National State Bank's Colonial Office in Trenton, N.J. **Thomas P. Rossi, Jr.**, has been appointed personnel director at Moss Rehabilitation Hospital, in Philadelphia.

'70

William L. Burns has been appointed vice president of the industrial brokerage division of Jackson-Cross Company in Valley Forge, Pa. **Ronald W. Matecki** has been appointed corporate services officer at Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia. **Joseph E. Trella** has been appointed eastern U.S. regional personnel manager of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. **Richard G. Tucker, D.O.**, has been appointed a clinical assistant professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, at New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine. He also serves as a senior instructor at Hahnemann



Ronald W. Matecki



Joseph E. Trella

Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia. **James M. Watson** has joined the industrial parks division of Evans-Pitcairn Corporation, a Delaware Valley based real estate development firm. **Michael J. Wilson** has been promoted to property manager of Wausau Insurance Companies' Mid-Atlantic regional office in Philadelphia.

'71

Robert J. Bell, D.C., recently opened the Pennsauken Chiropractic Health Center in Pennsauken, N.J. **Robert J. Christian** is an economic analyst and senior investment officer of Provident National Bank, Philadelphia. **Paul R. Janke**, personnel manager for Southland Corporation's national dairies group, was the subject of a recent nostalgic front page article (about him, his folk music and the 60's) in the *Arlington (Tx.) Daily News*. **Veronica A. Neary** has received her certificate of advanced study of Liberal Arts from Johns Hopkins University. **John J. Sweeder**, who recently received his doctor of Education degree, has been named director of Audio-Visual Services at La Salle.

'72



Joseph Brogan, Ph.D.

Joseph Brogan, Ph.D., has been named director of admissions for the Evening Division of La Salle College. **Eugene V. Gallagher**, who is teaching at Connecticut College, had his Ph.D. dissertation accepted by the Society of Biblical Literature, University of Chicago. **Gregory J. West** has been appointed an assistant vice president of Jackson-Cross Company in Philadelphia.

'73

First Lieutenant Edward J. McGann, U.S. Army, has been appointed commander of C Company, 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry, in Philadelphia. **Geoffrey A. Meyer** has been promoted to sales manager of the West Chester, Pa. office of Roach Brothers Realtors.



Former Explorer basketball great George Paul, '67 (center) was inducted into the college's Alumni Hall of Athletes by Alumni Association president Terence F. Heaney, Esq., '63 (right) as his teammate and current La Salle basketball coach Dave (Lefty) Ervin, '68, watches.

BIRTH: to **Edward Macko** and his wife **Theresa Kline**, '74, a son, **Edward Nicholas**.

'74

Thomas M. Croke, Esq., has a general law practice in Springfield, Mass. **Vincent J. DiDonato, Jr.**, is a program analyst in the Office of the Comptroller at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. **Michael Kerper**, a member of the staff of Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, will enter St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in September, as a candidate for priesthood in the Archdiocese of Washington. **Edward J. McDonnell** was honored by the Health Care Division of Johnson & Johnson Products, Inc. for his outstanding sales accomplishments. He is a divisional sales trainer for the company in Providence, R.I. **Geoffrey L. Nicoletti** received his master's degree in Religious Education from Villanova University.

BIRTHS: to **Theresa Kline Macko** and her husband, **Edward**, '73, a son, **Edward Nicholas**; to **Nancy Lapergola Bertrand** and her husband, **Joe**, a son, **Timmy**; to **Patricia McKinley** and her husband, **William Kennedy**, a son, **William**.

'75



Sister Mary Alan Bardzczewska

Sister Mary Alan Bardzczewska was a recipient of the 1981 Princeton University Prizes for Distinguished Secondary School Teaching in New Jersey.

'76

Mark R. Klingensmith received his doctor of medicine degree from Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine and was the recipient of the Sandoz Award for outstanding academic performance and dedication to medicine. **Stephen M. Krasen, Esq.**, was awarded a Christopher Baldy Fellowship to the State University of New York at Buffalo for the 1981-82 academic year. **Robin Kroll** and

Barbara Shelton received their doctor of medicine degrees from Medical College of Pennsylvania. **Joseph J. Smith, D.C.**, has been accepted as a member in the Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society. **Michael Woloszczuk** received his master of Divinity degree from The Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.

BIRTH: to **Marianne McGettigan Walker** and her husband, **Edward**, a daughter, **Marianne Colleen**.

'77

Cynthia Bonatucci received her doctor of medicine degree from Medical College of Pennsylvania. **U.S. Army Captain David J. Davis** was recently promoted to his present rank and has been assigned to the Fourth Infantry Division Artillery at Fort Carson, Co. **David J. Ellis** received his doctor of medicine degree from Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University. **Victor J. Powers** received his doctor of medicine degree from Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine.

'78



Rosemary Horstman

Benjamin C. Epstein received his master of arts degree in Chemistry from Drake University. **Rosemary Horstman** was appointed managing editor of technical journals published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia. **Theresa Wexsel**, a school psychologist consultant for the Aroostook County Medical Center in Presque Isle, Me., received her master's degree in Psychology from Temple University.

MARRIAGES: **Paula Ann Horvath** to **John G. Finley**, '79; **William Matysik** to **Margaret White**, '80; **Joseph A. Mihalich** to **Mary King**, '80.

'79

Kathy Leitz received a master's degree in

Psychology from Fairleigh Dickinson University. **Paul Perrello** anchors the morning newscasts for WSSJ radio in South Jersey. **Anthony C. Versace** received his master of arts degree in Psychology from Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

MARRIAGE: **John G. Finley** to **Paula Ann Horvath**, '78.

'80

Michael F. Burke has joined the staff of La Salle's Financial Aid Office as a counselor. **Monica Heck** received a Fulbright scholarship and is currently attending the University of Stuttgart in West Germany. **Bernadette Lynn** is an investigator with the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office in Mount Holly, N.J. **John Murray**, systems programmer, management systems, at Mercy Catholic Medical Center in Darby, Pa., has been awarded a fellowship to attend the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School to study Computer Science.

MARRIAGE: **Mary King** to **Joseph Mihalich**, '78.

'81

Linda Johnson has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship for a year of graduate study at the University of Vienna, in Austria. **Kathleen Sandman** received a National Science Foundation Fellowship to study at Harvard University.



Linda Johnson



Enjoying their class reunions this spring were Alumni Association leaders (from left) **John Fallon** and **Philip Lowenstein**, '67; **James R. Yoa**, '66; **Philip E. Hughes, Esq.**, '71, and **Thomas J. Murray**, '66.



Members of the Class of '52 who returned to campus were **Benjamin Tumulo**, **Richard K. O'Donnell**, **Edward Vasoli**, and **Gerald B. Baldino**.

'50

Joseph A. Gallagher, chairman and chief executive officer of Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company, has been named chairman of the 1982 United Way campaign's Metro Corporations Department, which solicits gifts from the 50 largest corporate-employee contributors.

'51

Joseph F. Armstrong has been promoted to associate academic dean of Goldey Beacom College.

'52

Frak W. Dawson has been promoted to vice president of manufacturing for Honeywell Corporation's Process Control division in Fort Washington, Pa.

'53

A. Joseph Hering



A. Joseph Hering has been named vice president and treasurer of Allegheny Beverage Corporation in Baltimore, Md.

'54

Thomas P. Callahan has been elected president of Exide Corporation in Philadelphia.

'55

Joseph A. Moore has joined The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, as an assistant vice president in the commercial banking group.

Four Quarters Devoted To Claude Koch's Work

The summer issue of *Four Quarters*, the college's highly-regarded literary magazine, is exclusively devoted to the works of Claude F. Koch, '40, the professor of English and Communication Arts at the college.

Dr. John Christopher Kleis, the magazine's editor said that the quarterly contains some 120 pages of Koch's stories, essays and poems.

A limited number of copies of this special issue is still available and can be obtained for \$2.50 by writing to *Four Quarters*, La Salle College, Philadelphia 19141.

Joseph J. Wlas has joined MidAtlantic National Bank/South as a vice president.

'58

Milton A. Washington is a co-partner of Beacon Construction Company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

'59

James G. Justice, a staff tax specialist for Bell Telephone Company in Philadelphia, recently marked his 35th year as a Bell employee.

'60

George K. Dunye



George K. Dunye has been appointed by the Head of State of the Republic of Liberia as the minister of finance (secretary of the treasury) of the Republic of Liberia. **James Waters, Jr.**, has been named controller of the Abington, Pa. School District.

'61

James J. Binns, Esq., is chairman of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission. **Martin J. McDonnell** was elected senior vice president of finance and administration for Westmoreland Coal Company.

'62

James T. Gavin has been appointed a divisional vice president, administration and controls, of AMP, Inc. **William F. Moore** has been promoted to assistant vice president of Industrial Valley Bank.

'63

Donald G. Blows has joined The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, as assistant treasurer and manager of the bank's Oaklyn office. **Thomas C. Maguire** has joined the property management division of Evans-Pittsair Corporation, a Delaware Valley based real estate development firm.

'64

Joseph M. O'Malley, Esq.



H. Lawrence Keller has joined the York, Pa. engineering and construction management firm of St. Onge, Ruff and Associates, Inc. as comptroller. **William T. Kugler** is a partner in the Montgomeryville, Pa. accounting firm of Simkins, Kugler, Fine & Company. **Joseph M. O'Malley, Esq.**, has been promoted to transportation counsel for Bethlehem Steel Corporation.



Michael F. Doyle

'65

Michael F. Doyle has been appointed vice president, finance, for Narco Scientific Inc., in Fort Washington, Pa. **Michael J. Leavy**, an agent with Prudential Insurance Company's Philadelphia Agency, sold more than \$2 million of insurance in 1980.

'66

William J. Trainer has been appointed controller of St. Agnes Medical Center.

'67

Arthur J. Askins, manager of the internal audit department for Resorts International Hotel/Casino in Atlantic City, has been appointed to the committee for marketing and membership by the National Headquarters of the National Association of Accountants. **J. Anthony Hayden, Jr.**, was installed as vice president, commercial and industrial division, of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors. **Stephen P. O'Driscoll, Jr.**, has been promoted to vice president of General Rehabilitation Services, Inc., in Villanova, Pa. **Peter B. Thomas** has been named vice president of industrial relations at Foote Mineral Company, in Exton, Pa. **Martin Reddington**, an Abington Township (Pa.) Commissioner was elected President of the Montgomery County Association of Township Commissioners.

'68

James M. Jourdan has been appointed an account executive in the Doylestown, Pa. office of W.H. Newbold's Son & Company, Inc. **James Knepp** has been appointed assistant corporate controller of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Allentown Pa. **John E. Schank**, assistant business manager and tax administrator in the Norristown, Pa. School District, was named by the William Penn School Board as the district's business manager-school board secretary.

'69



Alexander S. Micko

Leo F. Craig, Jr., has been appointed vice president, administration, for Narco Scientific in Houston, Tx. **George W. McKenna** has been appointed to the Springfield, Pa. Board of School Directors. **Alexander S. Micko** has been promoted to vice president and con-

He Lets His Fingers Do The Walking (and Talking)



He was an Evening Division student when Joe Sprissler "discovered" him walking across campus one night. Now, more than 30 years later, John J. (Jack) French, '53, is still talking it up about the college.

French, a member of La Salle's 1952 National Invitational Tournament basketball champions, has probably been more responsible than anyone for the success of the college's alumni telethons which have raised more than a half-million dollars in pledges over the past eight years.

Officially, French is co-chairman of the Alumni committee for the Campaign for the 80's along with Terence K. Heaney, Esq., '63, the former president of the Alumni Association. Much of Jack's time has been spent coordinating the dozen or so telethons conducted annually by alumni volunteers who will probably stimulate \$125,000 in pledges this year.

As you might imagine, Jack is quite enthusiastic about the fundraising potential offered by this personalized technique.

"Facts indicate that telethons stimulate alumni giving significantly," explains French. "They don't

drive people away and they're not offensive as some people would try to tell you. We've been getting positive reaction everywhere—from corporations donating facilities (for telephoning) to the alumni making commitments and pledges. Telethons have been doing the job and they are not as expensive as (direct) mailings."

French says his main concern right now is expanding the base of alumni volunteers who spend a night handling the telephones. "We are now graduating 1,000 seniors a year," he said. "Before it was 300 or 400 graduates. We can't afford to forgo those large numbers. It's increasingly important that we broaden that base of men and women."

French, who majored in industrial management at La Salle, is district staff manager at the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania where he has worked since graduation except for two years of military service. His staff monitors engineering procedures for designing telephone switching systems.

A lifelong resident of the Logan area, French went to the University of Pennsylvania for a year then transferred to La Salle's Evening

Division. He was walking in College Hall one night when Dr. Sprissler, La Salle's long-time vice president for business affairs, noticed his 6-7 frame. Sprissler told Athletic Director Jim Henry who told basketball coach Ken Loeffler and before you could say, "Let's Go Explorers," French found himself in day school. One day he was playing independent basketball in the Holy Child Parish Hall. The next day he was scrimmaging with La Salle's soon-to-be national champions.

Since graduating, French has stayed very close to the college both in body and spirit. He works out regularly in Hayman Hall, still does some basketball officiating, and likes working with young people.

"Because of my proximity to the campus I've had the opportunity to stay close to the college," he says. "I've met a lot of nice people and made some good friends through my association with La Salle. Besides, I believe in the financial-support side of higher education. It's been a very satisfying kind of thing to help with the development effort. You tend to remain interested in something you like, something you find satisfying."

troller of TeleSciences, Inc., Moorestown, N.J. **James M. Thomas** has been named director, Financial Planning and Analysis, at National Liberty Corporation in Frazer, Pa.
BIRTHS: to **Ernest E. Dancer, Jr.**, and his wife, Joy, a daughter, Marissa Christie; to **James M. Thomas** and his wife, Judith, a son, Matthew David.

'70

Winston C. Banford received his master of business administration degree from Lehigh University. **James E. Kelly** has been promoted to senior vice president and treasurer of Lincoln Bank, Philadelphia.
BIRTH: to **Bradford P. Erickson** and his wife, Ingrid, a son, Britt Peter.

'71

Edward E. Keidat has been promoted to vice president of deposit services at First Pennsylvania Bank. **John D. Kutzler** has been named assistant treasurer of CertainTeed Corporation in Valley Forge, Pa. **William E. Mignoni** is a partner in the Washington Crossing, Pa. firm of Mignoni & Mancuso Realtors, Inc. **Robert J. Miller** has been appointed dean of the Division of Continuing Education at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science. **W. Dan Nagle** has been named a vice president in the advertising division of Lewis & Gilman, Inc., in Philadelphia.

'72

Kevin W. McAleer has been promoted to audit senior manager of Price Waterhouse & Company's Dallas, Tx. office. **Ted Vanderslice** has been appointed national advertising sales manager for the *Philadelphia Bulletin*.
MARRIAGE: **John R. Marple** to Lisa L. Nopfer.

'74

Peter Carpey has been named supervising consultant of finance and management accounting in Coopers & Lybrand's Management Consulting Services Group, Philadelphia. **John J. Hughes** is the owner of the Crab Net Restaurant in Philadelphia. **John T. Hughes** recently received his master of science degree in Operations Research from Temple University, and has joined FMC Corporation, in Minneapolis, Mn., as an associate engineer in the New Concepts Development Department. **Anthony B. Quinn, Esq.**, recent-

ly opened an office in Philadelphia for the practice of law.
MARRIAGE: **Gregory Y. Wunsch** to Patricia A. Beam.
BIRTH: to **Frank Moffatt** and his wife, Marie, a daughter, Colleen Marie.

'75

Thomas F. Conn has been named head of the Consumer Loan Division of First National Exchange Bank of Roanoke, Va., and was elected vice president by the bank's board of directors.

'76

Gerald Barth has been named corporate controller for Subaru of America, Inc., of Pennsauken, N.J.
MARRIAGE: **Laura B. Pollio** to Daniel Leeds.

'77

Joseph P. Maher has joined Clair Insurance Agency in Erdenheim, Pa. as an account executive. **Thomas J. Metz** has been promoted to senior audit officer at Fidelity Bank.

'78

Stephen Gin, Jr., has been promoted to commercial loan officer at Bank of Mid-Jersey. **Kathleen Matz LeFevre** has been appointed assistant controller of Trevoese Federal Savings Bank. **Michael A. Sharp**, an auditor for Arthur Young & Company, recently passed the certified public accountant examination. **Joseph E. Steelman, Jr.**, has been appointed a general line sales representative for Topflight Corporation in York, Pa. **John W. Thomas** has joined Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association Insurance Company in Philadelphia as director of the company's Human Resources Department.
MARRIAGE: **Joseph Connors** to Denise Bernhardt.

'79

Francis J. Cattie has been selected as the 1980 President's Award recipient by Hoyt Laboratories, a division of the Colgate-Palmolive Company. He was recognized as the company's outstanding sales representative of the year, based on his performance in the Philadelphia territory. U.S. Army First Lieutenant **Walter Winslow** was recently promoted to his present rank and has been assigned to Fort Sill, Ok.

MARRIAGE: **William P. Quinn, Jr.** to Patricia E. Eberle.

'80

Mitchell E. Ketz, an accountant for Ernst and Whinney, CPA, in Philadelphia, passed the November 1980 certified public accountant examination.
MARRIAGE: **Margaret White** to **William Matysik**, '78.
BIRTH: to **William J. Ey** and his wife, Kathleen, a daughter, Victoria Marie.

'81

Joseph H. Shattuck has joined Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company as a staff auditor. **Maureen A. Sheehan** has joined the staff of E.I. Dupont De Nemours Company in Wilmington, Del. **Cheryl E. Travitz** is a management trainee with New England Bell Telephone Company in Boston, Mass.

'79—MBA

Henry Singleton has been promoted to manager, operational cost analyses, in the Controllers Department of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

'80

William J. King has been appointed chief operating officer of Dauphin Deposit Corporation and Dauphin Deposit Bank and Trust Company. **Ruby Wulack Remley** has been named a vice president and director of marketing at Lincoln Bank in Philadelphia.

Necrology

'26

John F. Rodgers, Esq.

'37

Ralph A. Klinefelter, Ph.D.

'38

John A. Slattery

'44

Edward F. McCarren

'48

Francis L. Manfredi

'49

Thomas E. Varrone

'52

James L. Maher
Joseph F. Marr

'53

R. Paul Eisenstein, M.D.

'72

Stanley G. Mohn

MOVING?

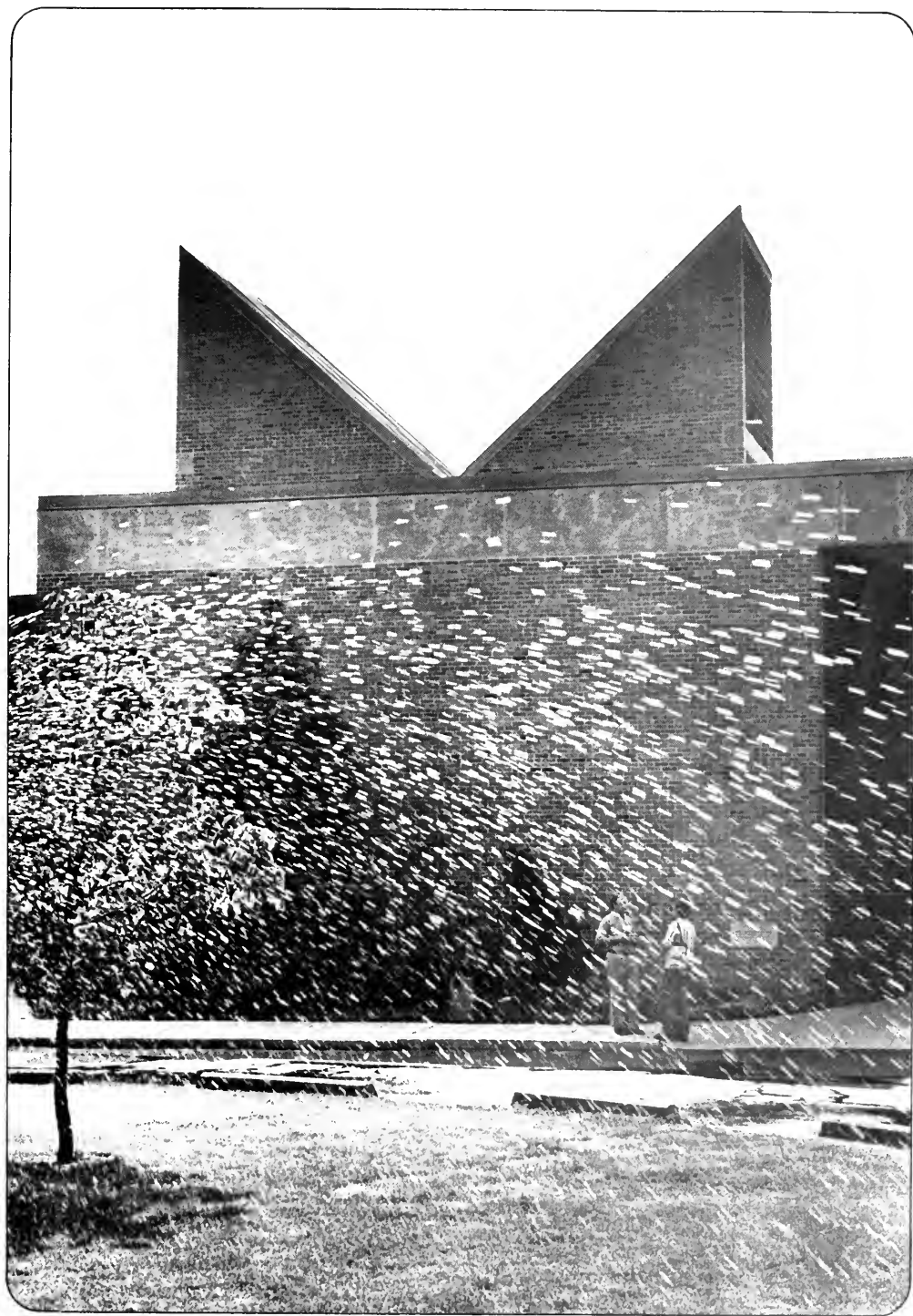
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A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



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Receiving His Call, Page 23

LaSalle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

(USPS 299-940)

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Back Cover Photo: Gerald P. Nugent, '49, president of Tischler Express, Inc., stands next to one of the four trucks that he has arranged to carry the La Salle College message on regular runs between Boston and Washington, D.C.

CREDITS—Cover photographs by Lewis Tanner; artwork by Omnigraphic Design; page 3, Associated Press; 5, United Press International; all others by Tanner.

Marxism With a Latin Beat:

A Trip to Cuba

By Joseph P. Mooney, Ph.D., '49

This article originally appeared in Four Quarters, the college's literary quarterly magazine.)

Arriving in a foreign country is usually a disorienting experience. It is even more so when the country is Cuba, because curiosity about the country is compounded by anxiety over how one will be treated by officials of a government which is openly anti-American. I felt some tension on arriving at Havana's airport until I spotted a familiar face, the author and columnist Jimmy Breslin, who was waiting for a flight back to New York. We talked briefly, but three attempts at taking his picture failed because the flash attachment on my camera wouldn't work. This was an omen of my eight-day tour of Cuba.

Like Breslin, I was visiting Cuba to learn something about life in the only Marxist society in the hemisphere. The U.S. government has permitted tourists to go to Cuba since 1977, and more than 100,000 have done so. The majority are exiles visiting relatives, their suitcases loaded with gifts of clothing and other goods scarce in Cuba—which is to say just about everything except rum. This influx of Cuban-Americans was the impetus for the recent exodus of about 100,000 Cubans to the U.S. When tourists arrived, Cubans saw tangible evidence of the prosperity of their ex-compatriots, and many want the chance to achieve a similar standard of living. This is the main reason refugees came to the U.S., but it is also clear that most who have come were unhappy with conditions in Cuba. The Castro regime has had some success, particularly in education and health, but the Cuban economy is in serious trouble. Although some of the causes may be beyond the control of the government, for example crop diseases which have damaged both the sugar and tobacco crops, the Marxist government is itself much of the problem.

All governments make mistakes; Marxist governments just make more, in part because they are deeply involved in so many aspects of their societies. In Cuba, I think, Marxism has a special problem: trying to find the right blend between socialism and Latin American traditions.

The most intriguing aspect of the tour was seeing how Marxism mixes with the Latin style. Latin countries are notorious for their inefficiency and lack of discipline, characteristics which are part of the Spanish heritage of most of Latin America. In an account of his experiences during the Spanish Civil War, George Orwell wrote of how every foreigner serving with him loved the Spanish but was "appalled by their inefficiency, above all their maddening unpunctuality." Orwell could have been describing foreign reaction to Latin Americans.

Unpunctuality is certainly not the only frustrating aspect of Latin culture. By our standards, Latin countries are inefficient and poorly organized. Their governments are incredibly bureaucratic and most of them are openly corrupt. The trappings of modernity exist in their cities, but in too many instances the unpredictability with which they work defies reasonable explanation. Murphy's Law, that if anything can go wrong, it will, has a peculiar corollary in Latin America: when it does go wrong it won't be fixed. (This seems to be especially true of toilets. In his novel *Our Man in Havana*, Graham Greene refers to an "evil toilet," a perfect description of most of those I've seen. They really do look "evil"—it is not just that they aren't kept clean and in reasonable working condition.)

The irritating characteristics of Latin countries and their people are more than offset by their warmth, gaiety, and charm. Somehow the positive and negative blend into a whole which is peculiarly Latin and generally appealing. Still one can't help wondering if their people would not be better off if their countries were better organized and disciplined, if they at least had governments which could more effectively govern.

This is what makes Cuba of special interest to students of Latin America, especially the more radical scholars who view Cuba as the prototype for Latin American societies of

the future. The Marxist government has been organized so as to promote discipline and efficiency, and there is evidence that it has been partly successful. Before going to Cuba, I thought that the Castro regime might have come close to achieving its goal of developing a "new man"—a selfless Cuban who is productive and much less interested in material things than his pre-Castro counterpart. I thought I would find a country fundamentally different from other Latin countries: organized, efficient, and even a little dull.

In some respects, my expectations were realized. Cuba is more efficient and better organized than most Latin American countries. It is also sort of dull. Nonetheless, it remains very much a Latin country. Marxism has brought about important changes, some good and some bad, but much of what I saw and experienced was not much different from what I've known in other Latin countries.

This was a pleasant discovery, but it does lead to one difficulty: when something goes wrong in Cuba, it is impossible to know whether it's Latin or Marxist inefficiency, or some combination of the two. In some respects Cuba suffers from the worst of both worlds; Marxist rigidity and incompetence are superimposed on Latin disorganization. However, it is the Latin style that dominates.

This is almost immediately evident when one arrives in Havana. Except for the lack of commercial advertising and murderous traffic, Havana is very much a Latin capital. The streets are filled with people, most of them neatly dressed in colorful casual clothing, something of a surprise because there is a serious clothing shortage. Cubans appear to have adjusted to the shortage, putting together at least one presentable outfit. Many of them have acquired clothing through the black market or from relatives in the U.S. In any case, they seemed about as well dressed as other Latin Americans. They also seemed at least as vibrant, in spite of the long lines which any kind of diversion attracted. Cubans don't earn much money, but they can't spend much on necessities since these are rationed (food and clothing), or provided at low (housing) or no cost (education and medical care). As a result, most Cubans have surplus purchasing power, which they can spend on entertainment. There are relatively few restaurants, movie theatres, and night clubs, so long lines are inevitable. The search for a good time in Havana is a lot of work.

The Cubans I met were surprisingly friendly and very interested in the U.S. I cannot recall a single instance of anti-American sentiments being expressed by individual Cubans, in spite of constant government propaganda against the U.S. My guess is that the propaganda is so pervasive that most Cubans have stopped hearing or seeing it; it's just part of the landscape. Also many Cubans think that the U.S. can't be as bad as it is portrayed; they have friends and relatives who have prospered in this country, and some things which many Cubans value highly are products of U.S. culture—baseball, blue jeans, rock music.

The warmth of the Cuban people is typical of Latin America. So is the inefficiency of just about every organization in Cuba. A good example is Cubatour, the government agency which controls the travel business and is responsible for itineraries, fees, etc. The agency mismanaged almost every aspect of our tour, one especially arranged mainly for faculty from colleges and universities

in the Philadelphia area. We spent a beautiful Sunday afternoon, the only really good weather we had in eight days, touring Havana's main cemetery! If one has seen one Latin American cemetery, there is no point in seeing another; the motif, wretched excess, is always the same. True, our guide said that this is the most beautiful cemetery in the world (how could she know this? even if true, who cares?), but then everything in Cuba is the "best," "largest," "most beautiful," or some other superlative.

Cubatour also scheduled us for visits to several museums, including the former home of Hemingway, on a Monday. Now it happens that all museums in Havana are closed on Mondays, something which Cubatour officials ought to know. To their credit, I should add that the free time scheduled for Monday afternoon was, in fact, realized—Cuban officials are good at arranging for free time.

The condition of Havana is symptomatic of a poorly organized society. In this case, I think it is Marxism rather than the Latin style which is the cause. The transportation system is easily the worst of any Latin city I've visited. The only redeeming quality is that traffic is light because there are few private cars. Buses are always jammed, and long lines of people wait at each stop on the chance that one person may get off so that at least two can try to get on. Taxis are impossible to obtain, except when one wants to leave from a hotel; then it is only necessary to get into a line. Getting back to the hotel is another story. A Cuban economist was kind enough to ride with me to a government office. We were not sure how long we would be, so we did not ask the cab to wait—a serious mistake. We spent an hour and a half waving at empty cabs, which would not pick us up because they could not know whether our destination was part of the officially established route. Of course, they could not know our destination was *not* on their route as they did not stop to find out. This is decidedly untypical of other Latin cities, where cab drivers spend much of their time trying to drag any fairly prosperous-looking pedestrians into their taxis. Cuban socialism has made this kind of individual initiative irrelevant by providing a comfortable guaranteed income to cab drivers, who can therefore afford to ignore potential customers.

The poor transportation system is only one aspect of the general neglect which affects Havana and much of the rest of Cuba. The city suffers from a serious lack of maintenance, much of which could be taken care of with very little labor and material. The hotel we stayed in, once considered the best in Havana, is a good example. There wasn't a seat on any of the toilets. (I think I read that the seats in some hotels were stolen in 1959 when Castro opened the hotels to peasants who came to Havana to celebrate his victory over Batista. The seats probably would come in handy in a countryside which still lacks modern sanitary facilities. In a sense, tourists are making a small sacrifice for the revolution.) The water in the hotel was undrinkable because it was contaminated by sea water. Yet nearby hotels did not have the problem, and no one could explain why. The cord on the only lamp in my room was too short to reach the outlet so it was attached to another wire which was plugged into the outlet; and both wires were exposed. A few inches of tape and a little time could have reduced the risk of fire or electrocution. Even better, the lamp could have been rewired.

The deficiencies of the hotel and the depressing ap-



A typical Cuban sugar worker who is probably holding much of Cuba's economic life in his hands

pearance of Havana are not necessarily evidence that the Cuban system is flawed. Most of us had had similar problems in other Latin countries, so we accepted them without complaint. But there are other aspects of life in Havana which are unique in comparison with other Latin countries. There is a severe housing shortage, so severe that many newly married couples have no choice but to continue living with each other's parents in overcrowded quarters. The only way these couples can have conjugal relations is by renting a room for an hour or two in motels built especially for this purpose. Something is clearly wrong with the system of allocating resources to housing and for the use of existing houses. Former homes of Cuban refugees, many of which are very large and could be converted to apartments, are being used as day-care centers and schools. Education is given priority over the provision of living space for young families. The state preempts the parents' role in educating their children. It seems to me poor policy in a country where the family has always been an important institution to systematically weaken it. The success of this policy may help explain why some of the recent Cuban refugees are men who have reportedly abandoned their wives and children. It also helps to explain why many who resent the government's interference with their family life and who want to preserve their strong family traditions have left.

But the Castro regime is inconsistent in its policy toward family life. While it is following Marxist ideology in deemphasizing the family, it also in the spirit of Latin tradition, has enacted a Family Code in order to strengthen it. This law spells out, in great detail, the duties and responsibilities of all family members. Ironically, one purpose of the law is to break down another Latin tradition, *machismo*, the cult of masculinity. Heavy drinking, promiscuity, carrying weapons, and treating women solely as sex objects are some of the more obvious manifestations of the tradition. Cuba has made some progress in reducing sexual discrimination, but young men in Havana act like their counterparts in other Latin countries; an attractive woman still provokes whistling, hissing, chirping, and occasional obscene comments.

The Family Code attempts to enforce equality between husbands and wives. It is a well-intentioned attempt to influence human behavior through detailed legislation. I suspect it could have only been enacted in a socialist country that is also Latin. Latin American governments love to pass laws, most of which are cheerfully ignored. Cuba may have reached a new level of socialist and Latin non-compliance with this code.

The problems of the family are most evident in Havana because of the housing shortage. Another obvious problem in the city is that there seems to be more than the usual share of young men with no apparent employment. This is not unusual in a Latin city, but it does seem strange in a society which purports to place emphasis on "human values" instead of profits. Some jobs have been created to absorb the unemployed; for example, a policeman is assigned to a almost every block, not to stem any crime wave, but to provide jobs. (This was the explanation given by a U.S. State Department spokesman attached to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. He added that he and others noticed that the policemen spent much of their time using public telephones. He questioned a Cuban friend

about this and learned that the police were not reporting crimes or results of discreet surveillance; they were talking by phone to each other because they were lonely and bored.)

Many young men are involved in one of the most blatant black markets in the world, further evidence of some serious flaws in the Cuban System. They wait around hotels trying to engage tourists in conversation—not too difficult to do since tourists get the impression that the men are simply being friendly. After a few minutes, the conversation turns to the real point: the tourist is asked for a favor, a request to buy something, usually clothing, in the special tourist stores. These stores charge low prices and Cubans are not permitted to patronize them. A pair of blue jeans sells for about \$17 in the stores and can be resold for \$50 or more, one of the most capitalistic offers I've ever received. Of course, black market transactions are illegal, but the government tolerates them, probably as a means of absorbing surplus purchasing power. The government seems simply not aware that a flourishing black market often leads to widespread corruption; and that the tolerance of the black market conflicts with the socialist goal of developing selfless human beings.

It may not be fair to judge the Cuban system by Havana, for the government has let the city decline in order to concentrate its resources on the countryside. The revolution is, in Cuban ideology, a continuous process which is designed mainly to improve the lot of the rural population. Thus, the true test is in the countryside, and it was this part of the trip about which we had great expectations. On the way to a rural area, we stopped at a housing project being constructed not too far from Havana. The project was impressive, particularly because the workers were not skilled construction workers but were volunteers from other industries, who had been given leaves of absence from their regular employment. For working on the project, the workers are given first claim on the housing units. The idea is that what they lack in experience and skill will be more than offset by the incentive of working on their future homes. The project is part of a new town, much of which is already occupied. One sad note was the town's super-market, which had virtually no merchandise for sale. The almost empty shelves were eloquent testimony of trouble in paradise.

Throughout the rural areas there were signs of progress in housing, medical care, and especially education. This is the single most impressive achievement of the Castro regime. As in the cities, day care centers, nursery schools, and primary and secondary schools are everywhere. Many new schools have been built, most of them large enough to provide classrooms and dormitories for several thousand students. A school which we visited was particularly impressive. The curriculum was ambitious: mathematics, physical sciences, foreign languages were emphasized. In addition, all students are required to work three hours a day on a nearby vegetable farm. But there were some curious anomalies. The school is a middle school, or roughly a junior high school, so the students' ages ranged from about 12 to 16. Yet the floor of the girls' dormitory was covered with dolls, the type one normally associates with 4 or 5 year-olds, which appeared, for whatever reason, to have been set up in anticipation of our visit. The contrast between the dolls, which are hardly



Long lines like this form every month at Havana newsstands as Cubans await the latest copy of *Odón*, the only publication in the country carrying classified advertising on apartments available or goods for swap or sale. This magazine also carries personality profiles on entertainers and TV stars, which the regular Cuban newspapers ignore.

likely to promote emotional development, and the girls' wash hanging nearby with its complement of bras, was surprising. The contradiction with the school's attempts to help the students become more mature and responsible by combining a program of studies with farmwork made it look as though the school administrators are unconsciously retaining the Latin tradition of overprotecting young girls. They seem to want the girls to remain demure and innocent but also to be productive socialists.

Another unusual aspect of the school was its almost military discipline. While we were there a large number of students assembled in a courtyard, lined up in columns of two, and marched off, presumably to class. There was no sign of the behavior that one would expect from a large group of teenagers: just complete silence. Groups of Latin American teenagers, especially those which include both sexes, are usually exuberant and unrestrained. Only a very strict and un-Latin disciplinary system could make them behave as they did.

One of the most disturbing things about the school was

the propaganda display in the entrance hall. Pictures of Marx, Lenin, and Engels were prominently displayed as were posters glorifying the Soviet Union. There were some posters about the Revolution, but there was a notable absence of Cuban heroes, something which is common throughout the island. To be sure, there are pictures of Castro, Che Guevara, and a few other leaders of the Revolution. However, other great figures from Cuba's past are usually ignored, presumably because they are linked with Cuba's capitalist past. The Castro regime appears to want Cuban children to identify with socialist theoreticians rather than with pre-revolutionary Cuban patriots, even though the latter were usually men who fought only for Cuban independence and were not defenders of the present economic system.

We could not leave the country's debt without several other examples of Cuban tourists' inefficiency. We were scheduled to visit a cigar factory and a sugar mill, but the visits never came off. We were to find that they were closed for vacation, but as this was the time of the sugar harvest, the mill had

Cuba's goals are socialistic while much of its population is still motivated by capitalistic values

to be open. I suspect that the real reasons were the diseases which affected both crops. In any case, we spent a good portion of one day imprisoned in the tour bus as we shuttled back and forth through the city of Santa Clara. On our fourth trip through the city, our guide pointed out, for the fourth time, an armored train which had played an important role in the battle for the city during the Revolution. About four hundred men of Batista's army were sent in the train to defend the city. The train was captured by rebels, led by Che Guevara. On the fourth pass, I wondered aloud about how the hell they got those guys to come out of the train; after all it was armored. The consensus was that the troops were threatened with a continuous tour back and forth through Santa Clara.

Our return from Santa Clara to Havana was supposed to be a fast trip by way of the main highway which links the cities. Our guide suggested another route which would take us along the coast, through the "beautiful" city of Matanzas. It would take a few hours longer but we were assured it would be worth the time. We passed through beautiful Matanzas shortly after dark.

The glaring deficiencies of Cubatour aside, the most frustrating experience of the tour was the refusal of Cuban officials to discuss any issue which they considered controversial. In every meeting, we raised questions about political, economic, and social problems which the country faces. The response was always the same: Cuba does not have problems except for those arising from the U.S. trade embargo and from the activities of a handful of "counter-revolutionaries." In no case could our questions have been considered provocative; we were simply trying to become better informed about the Cuban approach to coping with the kinds of problems every nation has. It was particularly disappointing that even university officials and faculty refused to acknowledge that the socialist regime has made mistakes, even those which Castro has admitted in public speeches. Some of us were able to meet privately with individual Cubans who did express some disagreement with the Castro government, particularly Cuba's military involvement in Angola and Ethiopia. Nevertheless there was an atmosphere of repression in those conversations.

There are conflicts in Cuba. Its goals are socialistic while much of its population, notably in Havana, is still motivated by capitalistic values, a legacy of Cuba's capitalist past. The best evidence of it is the black market. Nonetheless, most Cubans enjoy a better standard of living than they did before Castro. More Cubans than ever before have access to good schools, medical care, and in spite of the housing shortage, to adequate shelter. In these respects the ac-

complishments of Cuban socialism over the past twenty years probably surpass those of any other Latin country. And the Cuban people, in spite of the refugees, strongly support the Castro government. Thus, it is wrong to conclude, as some have, that Cuban socialism has failed. On the other hand, Cuba is not the workers' paradise that some would have us believe. A case could be made that Cuba would have progressed even more as a free society. Before Castro, Cuba had one of the highest standards of living in Latin America. The revolution was not economic; it was a revolution against a brutally repressive dictator. To have been successful, the revolution need not have been Marxist. A progressive democratic system probably could have achieved as much, if not more, as the Castro regime, without the loss of freedom.

Cuba is a country where the government is omnipresent and one wonders if the Cuban people will not become emotionally drained by the constant intrusion of government in their lives. As long as economic conditions improve, most Cubans are likely to be satisfied. At some point, however, even economic progress is not enough to satisfy most people's desire to be free. A Cuban friend, now living in the U.S., once commented on the difference between living under a dictatorship of the right and the left. As he put it, a rightist dictatorship will leave people alone to do what they wish so long as they are not political; as long as they do not become involved in political opposition. On the other hand, a dictatorship of the left is truly totalitarian; the government controls or significantly influences almost every aspect of people's lives. This is the way it is in Cuba. One can admire what has been done to improve the welfare of the poor without accepting the idea that it could only have been done through socialism.

Our last night in Cuba was spent at the Tropicana night club. The drinks were fairly good and the entertainment revealing: a combination of socialist propaganda, Latin music, and Las Vegas chorus lines, vintage 1940. It typified Cuba today; a blend of socialist, Latin, and American traditions and values. The fellow next to me decided to smoke an expensive (and overrated) Havana cigar. As he struck the Cuban-made match, it exploded, showering me with hot debris which burned a sizable hole in my best slacks. As veteran Latin Americanists, we were not surprised. All Latin American countries produce poor quality matches, half of which are likely to set the user on fire. In this respect, as in so many others, Cuba is still a Latin country.

Dr. Mooney is professor of economics at La Salle and president of the college's Faculty Senate.

Financial Report

June 30, 1981



TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF LA SALLE COLLEGE:

We are pleased to submit the annual Financial Report of La Salle College and to report that 1980-81 was another year of financial growth for the College.

This report includes financial statements prepared by the Office of the Vice President for Business Affairs and includes the opinion of SHORIAK & KIELY COMPANY, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. It statistically and graphically illustrates some of the more important areas of financial activity and the continuing development of the College.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The significant accounting policies followed by La Salle College are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

ACCRUAL BASIS

The financial statements of La Salle College have been prepared on the accrual basis. The statement of current funds revenues, expenditures, and transfers is a statement of financial activities of current funds related to the current reporting period. It does not purport to present the results of operations or the net income or loss for the period.

To the extent that current funds are used to finance plant assets, the amounts so provided are accounted for as (1) expenditures, in the case of normal replacement of movable equipment and library books; (2) mandatory transfers, in the cases of required provisions for debt amortization and interest and equipment renewal and replacement; and (3) transfers of a nonmandatory nature for all other cases.

FUNDING ACCOUNTING

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the College, the accounts of the College are maintained in accordance with the principles of "funding accounting." This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

Within each fund group, fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes by action of the Board of Trustees. Externally restricted funds may only be utilized in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which the Board of Trustees retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes.

Restricted endowment funds are subject to the restrictions of gift instruments requiring in perpetuity that the principal be invested and the income only be utilized. Unrestricted endowment funds have been established by the Board of Trustees, and any portion of unrestricted endowment funds may be expended at board discretion.

All gains and losses arising from the sale, collection, or other disposition of investments and other non cash assets are accounted for in the fund which owned such assets. Ordinary income derived from investments, receivables, and



the like is accounted for in the fund owning such assets. Unrestricted endowment fund earnings are reported in unrestricted endowment funds.

All other unrestricted revenue is accounted for in the unrestricted current fund. Restricted gifts, grants, endowment income, and other restricted resources are accounted for in the appropriate restricted funds. Restricted current funds and grants are reported as revenues and expenditures when expended for current operating purposes.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In order that this report might more appropriately reflect the financial position and outcomes of the College, and in anticipation of the pending separate incorporation of La Salle College High School; the Balance Sheet and related financial statements have been prepared to reflect only the financial activity and position of the College. In prior years, the Current Fund and Plant Fund accounts included assets, liabilities and balances, of both the College and High School. Where this report includes comparative statements, prior year presentations have also been adjusted. Also see notes 1 and 5 to the Balance Sheet.

Other significant accounting policies are set forth in the financial statements and the notes thereto.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

	1980-81	1979-80
Total current revenues	\$24,607,212	\$21,378,567
Total current operating expenses	21,949,763	18,933,821
Excess of current revenues over current operating expenses	2,657,449	2,444,745
Net current fund transfers to other funds	2,581,523	2,312,256
Excess of current revenues over current expenses and transfers	75,926	132,489
Unduplicated student head count (Fall Semester):		
Day division	4,158	3,792
Evening division	2,523	2,147
M.B.A. Program	905	766
	7,586	6,705
Credit hours offered	163,886	154,435

FUND BALANCES:

The College's equity in all funds increased by over three million dollars as summarized in the schedule below.

	6/30/81	6/30/80	Change
	\$	\$	\$
Current funds	448	372	+ 76
Student loan funds	5,360	5,375	- 15
Endowment and similar funds	7,929	7,222	+ 707
Retirement of indebtedness funds	775	1,267	- 492
Net investment in plant	22,736	19,661	+3,075
Agency Funds	611	472	+ 139
Totals	37,859	34,369	+3,490

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL REVENUES:

Total educational and general revenues, in fiscal year 1980-81 increased \$2,593,823, which was a 14.9% increase over the previous year.



EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL REVENUES:

(expressed in thousands)	6/30/81	6/30/80		Change
	\$	\$	\$	
Tuition and fees	17,020	14,366	+ 2,654	18.5%
Gifts and Grants	2,120	2,332	- 212	9.1%
Activities related to instructional department	240	240	0	0
Administrative and other general	671	519	+ 152	29.3%
Total	20,051	17,457	+ 2,594	14.7%

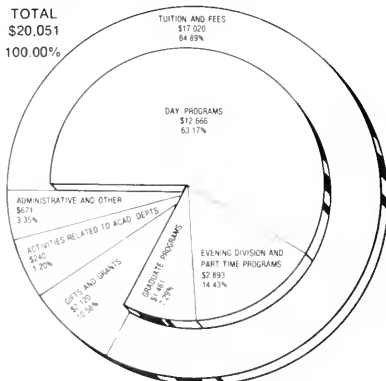
Full-time day tuition was increased \$350 from \$2,970 in 1979-80 to \$3,320 in 1980-81. Part-time evening and summer tuition was increased from \$66 to \$74 per credit hour. Tuition for part-time graduate programs, except for Graduate Religion, was increased from \$98 to \$115 per credit hour.

After the required allocation of tuition income to the College Union revenue and other refunds and adjustments, total tuition and fee income increased \$2,653,720 over the previous year. This 18.5% increase in tuition income is attributable to an average tuition increase of approximately 12% coupled with the enrollment increase experienced in most major divisions and programs.

Total gifts and grants reportable during the fiscal year declined \$212,764 from the previous year. This was due to the receipt in 1979-80 of several large one-time gifts, and, the receipt of a large grant in 1980-81 designated for facility repairs, the expense of which had not yet been incurred. Thus, in accordance with the College fiscal policy, these grant revenues are deferred until the costs are incurred. Included in the 1980-81 gift and grant revenues is the gift of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of \$233,075, the United States Government annual interest subsidy grant of \$115,025, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Institute Assistance Grant of \$829,350. Also included in this year's grant total is the receipt of \$130,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This represents the first installment of a \$420,000 Challenge Grant. The balance of which will be received over the next three fiscal years.

Continuing improvement in cash flow, coupled with rising investment returns during the period, resulted in a 52% increase in earnings on current fund investments; which increased from \$270,825 for the previous year to \$411,598 during fiscal 1980-81. A further testimony to the most satisfactory cash flow was the lack of need for any working capital borrowing at June 30, 1981. In fact, the College anticipates no working capital borrowing for current operating expenses during this summer of 1981.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL REVENUES FISCAL YEAR 1980-81



Total educational and general expenditures plus student aid increased \$2,612,274 over the previous fiscal year as summarized in the following table:

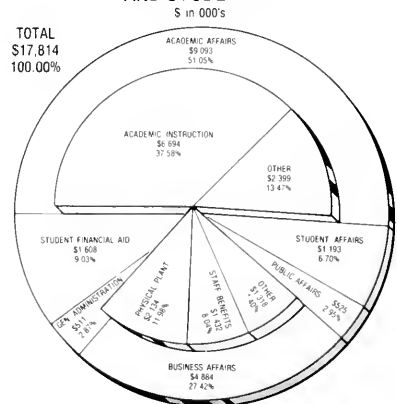
1980-81 and 1979-80 EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES AND STUDENT AID

(expressed in thousands)

	1980-81	1979-80	Change
	\$	\$	\$
Educational and General			
Instruction—Day			
Arts and Science	3,799	3,366	+ 433
Business Administration	876	726	+ 150
Instruction—Evening	743	602	+ 141
Week-End Program	47	54	- 7
Auxiliary Campus Programs	153	117	+ 36
Instruction—Summer	192	262	- 70
Instruction—Graduate Religion	291	165	+ 126
Instruction—M.B.A. Program	593	478	+ 115
Activities related to inst'l depts.	445	538	- 93
Other inst'l & educ. depts.	1,302	1,067	+ 235
Libraries	652	592	+ 60
Total inst'l & educ. services	9,093	7,968	+ 1,125
Student services	439	372	+ 67
Student activities	112	120	- 8
Athletics	642	552	+ 90
Total student services and act.	1,193	1,044	+ 149
Public Affairs & Development	524	486	+ 38
General institutional services	397	306	+ 91
General institutional expenses	922	785	+ 137
Staff benefits	1,432	1,101	+ 331
Total general institutional	2,751	2,192	+ 559
Operation and maintenance of Physical Plant	2,134	1,661	+ 473
General administration	511	451	+ 60
Total educational and general	16,206	13,802	+ 2,404
Student aid	1,608	1,399	+ 209
Total educational and general and Student Aid	17,813	15,201	+ 2,612

NOTE: Totals may not add vertically due to rounding.

EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL EXPENDITURES AND STUDENT AID



While the impact of inflation continues to exert upward pressure on almost all expense categories, the increase in

many cost classifications during fiscal 1980-81 were necessary in order to provide the instructional and other services needed as a result of the increased enrollment. The College's dedicated effort to present a well maintained physical plant and grounds continues to require increasing sums to offset inflation and the rising cost of maintaining the older facilities.

The following table reflects the increase in educational and general expenditures for 1980-81 over 1979-80 by major expenditures category:

Due in part to the impact of inflation on operating expenses and due in part to the increased requirements of higher enrollment; overall instructional costs increased 16% over the previous year. Staff benefit costs, prior to prorations to auxiliary enterprises totaled \$1,545,351 for fiscal year 1980-81. An increase of 27.7%. The most significant increase in staff benefits were employer FICA taxes, followed by health, life and disability insurance costs.

CHANGE IN EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES AND STUDENT AID BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY

(expressed in thousands)

	1980-81 Change Over 1979-80	% of Change
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,455	16.6
Supply and expense	841	17.8
Capital Equipment	107	36.9
Total educational and general	2,403	17.4
Student Aid	209	14.9
Total	2,612	17.2

LOAN FUNDS

Additional capital was provided to the National Direct Student Loan fund through the application of \$84,494 advanced by the United States Government, \$9,388 in matching funds from the College, and the collection of \$70,311 in interest income during the year. NDSL funds were reduced by teaching cancellations and administrative expenses totaling \$179,282.

During the year 988 students received loans totalling \$753,786 from the National Direct Student Loan fund and 15 students received loans totalling \$13,300 from the Gulf Loan Program.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Additional principal totalling \$265,394 was added to restricted endowment funds during the year. \$130,000 of this was the first installment of a \$420,000 Challenge Grant received by the College from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The balance of the grant will be received in the next three fiscal years. Under the terms of the grant the College was responsible for raising an equal sum in matching gifts which were also deposited into restricted endowments during the period. Earnings on restricted funds during the period totaled \$71,955 and disbursements for designated purposes were \$15,940; resulting in a net increase of \$321,409.

Earnings on unrestricted endowment funds totalled \$709,602. Additional principal in the amount of \$109,922 was added during the year. The College had previously received a grant from the PEW Foundation in the amount of \$300,000 designated for use towards the cost of construction of the new addition to the College Union Building which was transferred to plant funds and used for the designated purpose during the fiscal year. After transfers to plant funds the net increase in unrestricted endowments was \$385,493.

PLANT FUNDS

Major increases to the plant fund assets during the period consisted of construction of an annex to the Student College Union Building, renovations to the existing Student Union Building, and purchase of the Good Shepherd property. The investment in the plant during the fiscal year was \$3,512,475. After an adjustment to remove the assets of the La Salle College High School from the Balance Sheet, the total investment in plant at June 30, 1981 was \$31,958,926. (Additional information regarding the High School asset adjustments can be found in the notes to the Balance Sheet.) Earnings on Retirement of Indebtedness Funds were \$107,357. \$600,000 of Retirement of Indebtedness Funds were transferred to Plant Funds for use in the renovations and addition to the Student Union building. Construction of this 21,000 square foot addition and renovation project were approximately 80% complete at June 30, 1981 and it is expected that the project will be completed in August 1981. The completed project cost will be approximately 2.5 million dollars.

During the fiscal year the College was awarded a \$4,716,000 College Housing Loan Program reservation awarded by the Department of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Construction of this 6 million dollar 300 student dormitory and 500 seating capacity dining facility is expected to begin in early 1982. Completion of the project in 1983 will provide badly needed student living and dining accommodations.

Long-term debt obligations at June 30, 1981 totalled \$8,805,193. Added during this period was a \$600,000, six (6) year mortgage received from the First Pennsylvania Bank in connection with the purchase of the Good Shepherd property. Please see the notes to the Balance sheet for further detail of the debt obligations and for additional information regarding the removal from the Balance Sheet of a mortgage on the High School property.

The annual debt service payments applicable to College bond and mortgage obligations including principal of \$379,935 and interest of \$732,587, totalled \$1,112,522.

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES

Requests for residence hall accommodations continue to exceed available spaces and the halls are operating at full capacity. Room charges were increased \$115, or 13.7%, over the previous period. Maintaining control over increasing repair and operating expenses remains a challenge in residence hall administration. While they continue to operate at a deficit, the deficit of revenue over operating expenses (net of debt principal and capital expenditures) was reduced from \$147,240 in 1979-80 to \$43,610 in 1980-81.

Food service operations, including catering and special activities, continues to maintain an excess of income over operating expenses. Closely monitored food and personnel costs produced an excess of income over operating expenses of \$132,855. Campus store operations including the Book Store generated an excess of income over operating expenses of \$63,085.

Music Theatre programs continue to run a deficit with an excess of operating expense over income of \$18,272. However, this is a reduction from a loss of \$31,782 in the previous year. Special Activity Programs realized an excess of operating expenses over income in the amount of \$16,920.

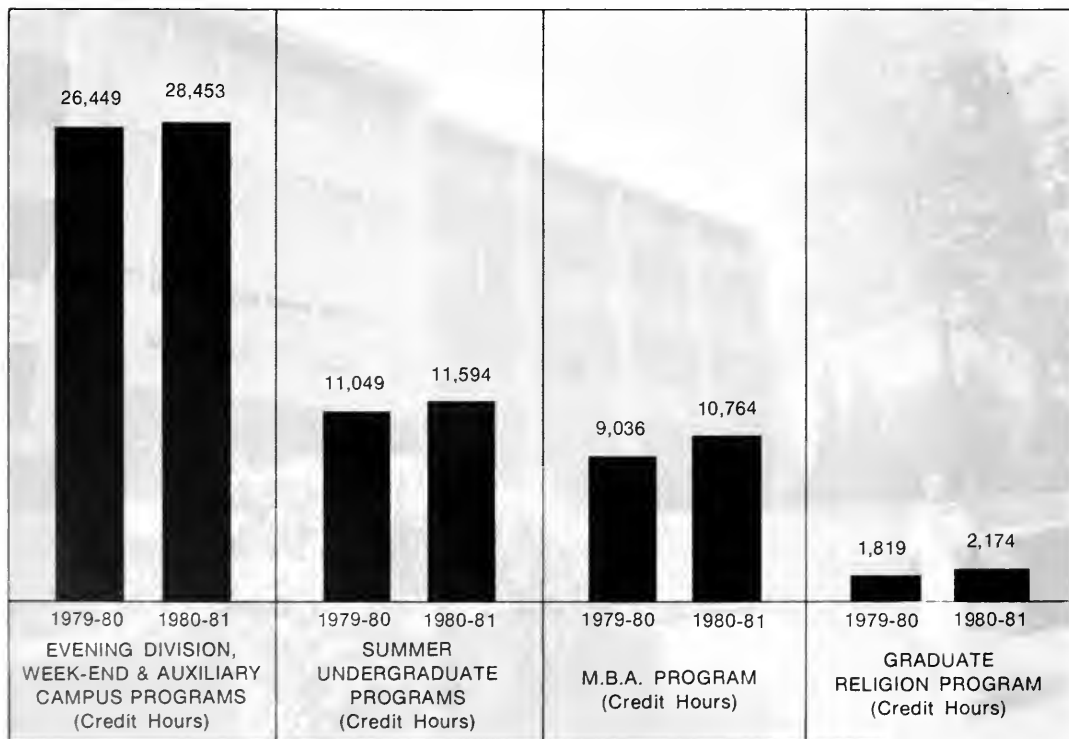
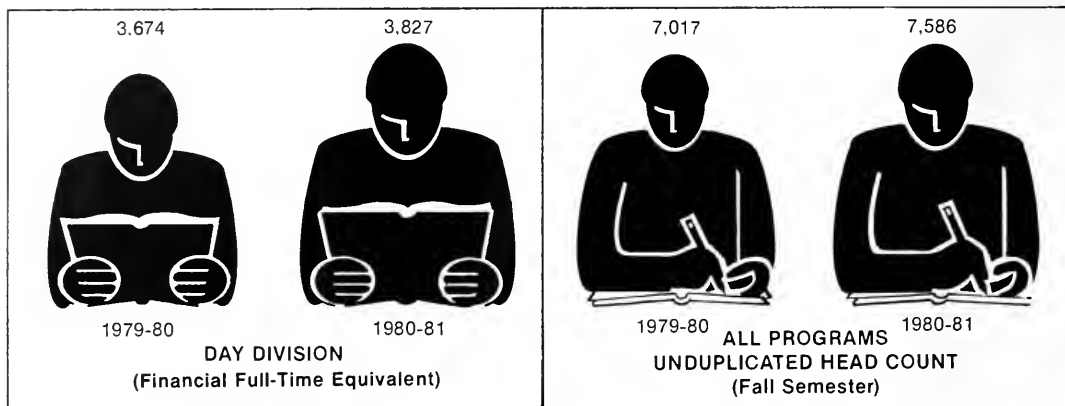
Again, we gratefully acknowledge the generous support, financial and otherwise, of the various communities of the Christian Brothers, our alumni and friends.

Respectfully submitted,



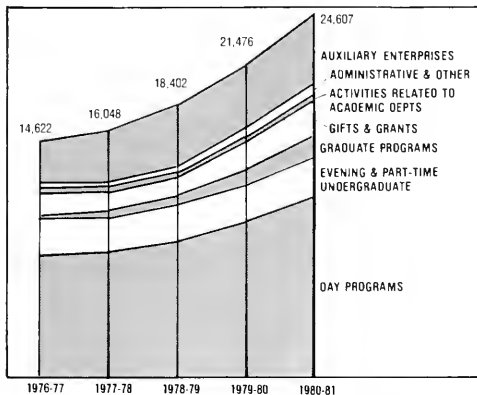
DAVID C. FLEMING
Vice President for Business Affairs
and Treasurer.

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1979-80 AND 1980-81

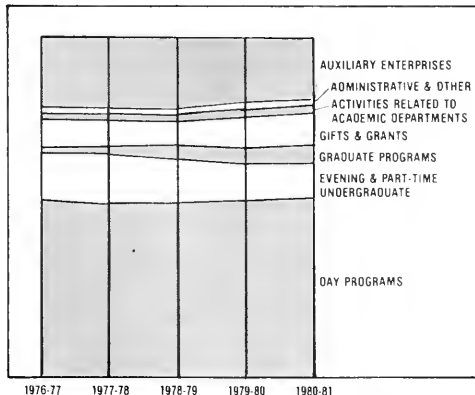


FIVE YEAR TRENDS:

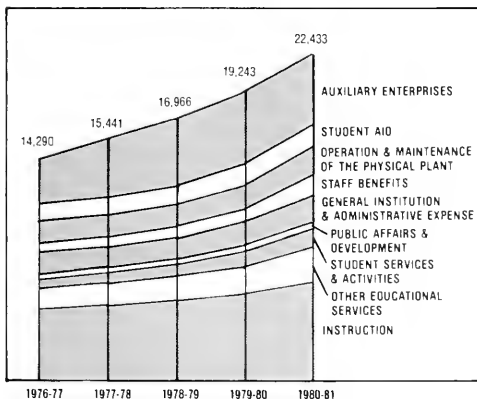
(I) REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS



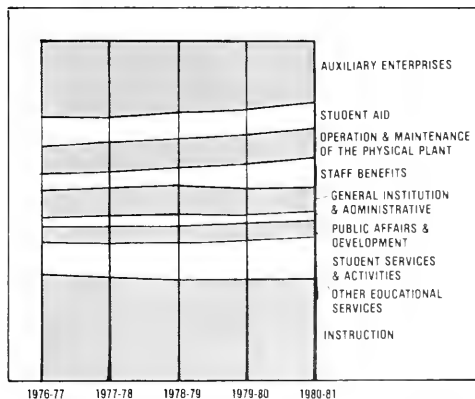
TOTAL CURRENT REVENUES IN DOLLARS



TOTAL CURRENT REVENUE—PERCENT

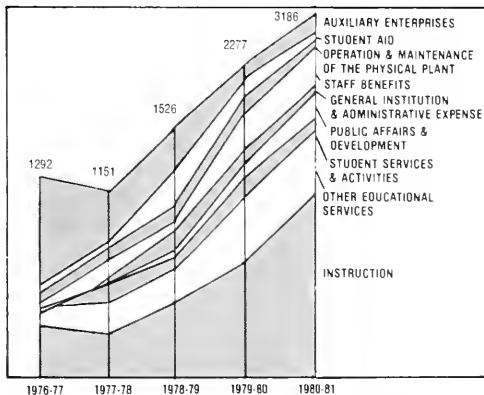


TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES—DOLLARS

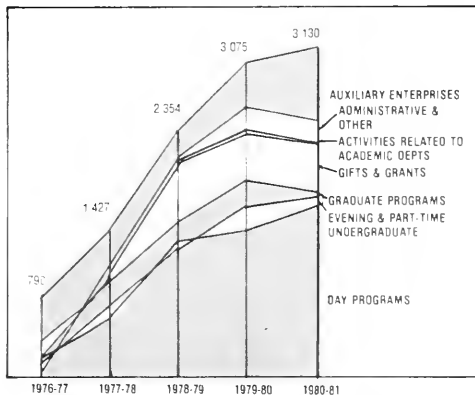


TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES—PERCENT

(II) YEAR TO YEAR CHANGE IN REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS



TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES—
DOLLAR INCREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR



TOTAL CURRENT REVENUES—
DOLLAR INCREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR

BALANCE

for the years ended

ASSETS

	1980-81 \$	1979-80 \$
CURRENT FUNDS:—Note 1		
Cash and short-term investments	1,528,472.03	489,289.82
Accounts receivable—Note 2	392,045.37	294,096.42
Inventories	459,904.09	508,927.75
Deferred charges—Note 5	663,491.28	776,181.28
Due from student loan funds—Note 6	357,190.56	451,165.56
Due from other funds	343,199.86	663,834.08
Total Current Funds	<u>3,744,177.22</u>	<u>3,183,494.91</u>

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:

Cash	24,591.18	142,457.76
Notes receivable	5,336,111.83	5,232,144.94
Total Student Loan Funds	<u>5,360,703.01</u>	<u>5,374,602.70</u>

ENDOWMENT & SIMILAR FUNDS:

Bonds, stocks, trust, object of art and other funds—Note 7	7,922,126.86	7,361,343.36
Due from Current Funds	13,544.96	—
Total Endowment and Similar Funds	<u>7,935,671.82</u>	<u>7,361,343.36</u>

PLANT FUNDS:

Retirement of Indebtedness Funds—Note 8		
Cash and Investments on deposit w/trustee	774,850.49	1,267,492.51
Total Retirement Indebtedness Funds	<u>774,850.49</u>	<u>1,267,492.51</u>
Investment in Plant—Note 10		
Buildings and grounds—Note 12	24,676,504.77	21,680,302.11
Improvements other than buildings	885,150.20	884,650.20
Apparatus, furniture and libraries	6,397,271.33	5,881,499.17
Total Investment in Plant	<u>31,958,926.30</u>	<u>28,446,451.48</u>
Unexpended plant funds cash and investment	33,583.18	—
Total Plant Funds	<u>32,767,359.97</u>	<u>29,713,943.99</u>

AGENCY FUNDS:

Cash and investments—Note 9	373,449.97	337,962.59
Due from employees and others	10,096.84	9,245.61
Due from other funds	233,142.05	124,324.42
Total Agency Funds	<u>616,688.86</u>	<u>471,532.62</u>

SHEET

June 30, 1981 and 1980

LIABILITIES

CURRENT FUNDS:

	1980-81 \$	1979-80 \$
Accounts Payable—Note 3	203,990.41	306,200.20
Salaries, interest and other accruals	567,802.86	519,711.78
Deferred Income—Note 4	2,204,703.35	1,707,368.40
Due to other funds	246,687.01	138,793.54
Current commitments	72,834.44	47,232.53
Current fund balance	448,285.12	464,188.46
Total Current Funds	<u>3,744,177.22</u>	<u>3,183,494.91</u>

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:

Advanced by U.S. Government	4,665,670.77	4,685,653.61
Advanced by La Salle College—Note 6	694,682.24	688,949.09
Due to Current funds	350.00	—
Total Student Loan Funds	<u>5,360,703.01</u>	<u>5,374,602.70</u>

ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS:

Principal of Funds

Restricted	854,450.38	533,041.83
Unrestricted	7,074,876.44	6,689,383.10
Due to current funds	6,345.00	138,918.43
Total Endowment and Similar Funds	<u>7,935,671.82</u>	<u>7,361,343.36</u>

PLANT FUNDS:

Retirement of Indebtedness Funds

Fund balances	774,850.49	1,267,492.51
Total Retirement Indebtedness Funds	<u>774,850.49</u>	<u>1,267,492.51</u>

Investment in Plant

Bonds Payable—Note 11	2,258,000.00	2,359,000.00
Mortgage obligations—Note 11	6,247,193.72	5,926,129.64
Due to current funds	300,000.00	500,000.00
Short term loans	450,000.00	—
Total bonds, mortgages, loans & other obligations	<u>9,255,193.72</u>	<u>8,785,129.64</u>
Net investment in Plant—Note 10	<u>22,735,991.20</u>	<u>19,661,321.84</u>
Total Investment in Plant	<u>31,991,184.92</u>	<u>28,446,451.48</u>
Unexpended plant funds balances	1,324.56	—
Total Plant Funds	<u>32,767,359.97</u>	<u>29,713,943.99</u>

AGENCY FUNDS:

Supplemental retirement balances	345,822.30	314,931.27
WSF, BOG etc. funds	9,834.97	12,096.34
Other agency funds	255,499.04	144,505.01
Due to other funds	5,532.55	—
Total Agency Funds	<u>616,688.86</u>	<u>471,532.62</u>

NOTES TO THE "BALANCE SHEET"

NOTE 1—Current Funds

Upon resolution of certain corporate matters, it is intended to incorporate La Salle College High School as a separate and independent entity. In anticipation of this action, and so that these reports might more accurately reflect only the financial position and outcomes of the College, the Current Fund assets, liabilities and fund balance of the High School have been removed from the Balance Sheet. This results in the elimination from the June 30, 1980 Balance Sheet of: Current Assets of \$87,661, Current Liabilities of \$179,490 and an accumulated Current Fund deficit of \$91,829. Except for certain payments due as a result of the sale of excess land at the High School property and the satisfaction of the mortgage balance due to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company on the High School property, it is not expected that there will be any payment from the High School to the College for these assets.

NOTE 2—Current Funds

The June 30th balance of current fund accounts receivable reflects tuition to be collected from sources other than the student for the graduate religion program and student accounts receivable for the summer programs.

NOTE 3—Current Funds

In September 1978 the College entered into an installment purchase contract with the Xerox Corporation for the purchase of a 9200 copier system totaling \$71,250. The annual installments under the terms of this contract are \$11,829 with a balance remaining at June 30, 1981 of \$25,773.

NOTE 4—Current Funds

Deferred income represents the tuition revenues of the summer programs recorded or collected prior to June 30 which in accordance with the fiscal policy of the College are accrued to the next fiscal year. It also contains funds received for certain grant and special activity projects the costs for which have not yet been incurred.

NOTE 5—Current Funds

The recording policy as indicated in Note 3 is likewise applicable to deferred charges. Salaries and wages and other expenditures applicable to summer programs as well as expenses incurred on incomplete special activity projects paid prior to June 30 are deferred until the next fiscal year. The deferred charges also include Campus Store credits for books returned to the publisher for which the 1980-81 Campus Store "cost of sales" has been relieved. These credits are carried as deferred charges to avoid duplication of credit in the next fiscal year.

NOTE 6—Student Loan Funds

Student loan funds are comprised of \$5,305,484.93 in National Direct Student Loan Program funds and \$54,868.08 in funds of the Gulf Student Loan Program. The \$5,305,484.93 in funds of the National Direct Student Loan Program are comprised of \$4,665,670.77 contributed by the United States Government and \$639,814.16 from La Salle College. The difference between the current funds due from loan funds of \$357,190.57 and the funds advanced by the College in student loan funds of \$694,682.24 results from earnings and cancellation of loans within loan funds and from a change in College fiscal policy in 1979-80 whereby College advances to the NDSL Program are treated as transferred to loan funds rather than advances. The existing current fund receivable due from loan funds is being amortized over the next several years.

NOTE 7—Endowment Funds

Endowment and similar funds are divided into two groups—funds contributed and restricted to a specific use, and contributions and earnings thereon to be used at the discretion of the College.

Included among the earnings applicable to endowment funds are the earnings and net gains of the pooled investments amounting to \$233,027.15. At June 30, 1981 the total carrying value of the pooled fund amounted to \$3,110,215.27. The market value of this fund at June 30, 1981 was \$3,322,514.

NOTE 8—Retirement of Indebtedness Funds

Under a Housing, Dining, College Union System Bond Indenture, between the United States Government and La Salle College, the College is obliged to accumulate and maintain a RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS FUND composed of a "Bond and Interest" and a "Repairs and Replacement" sinking fund in a total amount of \$665,000.00. This was accomplished at June 30, 1970. The earnings for 1980-81 on this fund amounted to \$107,357.98. During the fiscal year 1980-81 the College withdrew \$600,000 from the excess balances of the retirement of Indebtedness Fund sinking funds for use in the construction of an addition to the College Union Building and in renovations and repairs to the existing Union Building.

NOTE 9—Agency Funds (Supplemental Retirement Funds)

In addition to the regular College Retirement Plan, the College has established and maintains a College total contributory supplemental plan which is managed through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association to provide supplemental retirement income for a closed group of employees who had eligible service prior to the implementation of the current regular retirement program. See FORM 3 for fiscal activity in this fund during the fiscal year.

NOTE 10—Plant Funds

Reference Note 1 regarding the anticipated separate incorporation of La Salle College High School. In the same manner as with Current Funds, the assets, liabilities and net investment in plant balances applicable to the High School have been deleted from the Plant Funds. This resulted in the elimination of the following amounts: Buildings and grounds—\$3,292,525.25; Improvements other than buildings—\$87,858.00; Apparatus, furniture & Library books—\$393,151.52; Mortgage obligations—\$660,701.97; and Net investment in plant of \$3,112,832.80.

NOTE 11—PLANT FUNDS—Long-term debt obligations

Long-term debt obligations are as follows:

Date	Maturity Date	Rate	Principal Amount \$	Principal Balance \$
Revenue Bonds—				
Housing and Urban Development				
1955	1995	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	500,000	193,000
1958	1993	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	1,019,000	869,000
1961	2001	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	500,000	341,000
1965	2005	3%	1,100,000	855,000
Total revenue bonds payable				<u>2,258,000</u>
Mortgage Obligations—				
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company				
1958	1985	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	2,000,000	333,590
1972	1997	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,000,000	2,557,849(a)
1972	1997	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	3,000,000	2,591,254
Beneficial Savings Fund				
1979	1994	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	250,000	235,928

First Pennsylvania Bank			
1980	1986	Prime + 1/2%	600,000.
Total Mortgage Obligations			<u>528,572</u>
Total Long-Term Debt at June 30, 1981			<u>6,247,193(b)</u>
			<u>\$8,505,193</u>

(a) As an assist in the financing of Olney Hall, the United States Government, through the department of Health, Education, and Welfare has granted the College an "interest subsidy" applicable to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company mortgage loan. The subsidy covers the spread between 3% and 9 1/4% on the annual debt service of 85% of the total eligible cost of Olney Hall, or a constant annual grant of \$115,025.00, for a period of twenty-five years.

(b) Reference Notes 1 and 10 regarding elimination of the High School accounts from the Balance Sheet. At June 30, 1981 there was a balance due of \$594,009 on a mortgage loan on the high school property with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. This loan was entered into in 1962 with a principal amount of \$2,300,000 and an interest

rate of 5 3/4%. It matures in 1982 and has a final installment of approximately \$500,000. The College is an obligator under this mortgage. The annual debt service totals \$180,540 of which the College pays \$102,044 and the High School \$78,496.

NOTE 12—PLANT FUNDS—Buildings & Obligations

At June 30, 1981 the College had under construction in addition to the College Union Building which was approximately 80% complete. The construction contract, architectural services contract, and issued orders for equipment total \$2,348,000 against which payments totalling \$2,091,700 had been made at June 30, 1981. It is expected that the total cost of the completed project will be approximately \$2,500,000.

The College has also contracted for architectural services in connection with the design of a new dormitory and dining facility to be constructed with the financial assistance of a low interest federal college housing loan. At June 30, 1981 the College had made payments totalling \$73,900 towards a total contracted amount for architectural services of \$290,000.

FORM 2

STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS for the years ended June 30, 1981 and 1980

	Year Ended June 30, 1981		Year Ended June 30, 1980	
	\$	%	\$	%
CURRENT REVENUES				
Educational and General				
Tuition and other student fees	17,019,617.02	69.17	14,365,896.71	76.20
Gifts and Grants	2,119,635.27	8.62	2,332,399.57	10.91
Activities related to academic affairs	240,458.73	0.98	239,818.95	1.13
Administrative and other revenues	671,292.52	2.73	519,064.62	2.43
Total Educational and General	20,051,003.54	81.50	17,457,179.85	81.67
Auxiliary Enterprises				
Total Current Revenue	4,556,208.71	18.50	3,921,387.52	18.33
	<u>24,607,212.25</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>21,378,567.37</u>	<u>100.00</u>
CURRENT EXPENDITURES				
Educational and General				
Instruction	6,694,145.57	27.21	5,770,457.27	27.00
Activities related to instruction departments	445,221.09	1.81	537,930.96	2.52
Other instruction and educational services	1,301,553.25	5.29	1,066,878.41	4.99
Libraries	651,763.82	2.65	592,488.78	2.78
Student services and activities	1,193,163.40	4.85	1,043,817.31	4.89
Public affairs and development	524,473.79	2.14	486,168.01	2.28
General institutional expenses	1,318,170.36	5.36	1,090,587.52	5.11
Staff benefits	1,431,695.96	5.82	1,100,806.94	5.15
General administration	511,353.61	2.08	451,277.68	2.11
Operation and maintenance of physical plant	2,134,094.52	8.68	1,661,309.74	7.77
Total Educational and General	16,205,635.37	65.89	13,801,722.62	64.60
Student Aid				
	1,607,836.60	6.54	1,399,475.22	6.55
Auxiliary Enterprises				
	4,619,602.08	18.78	4,042,482.29	18.91
	22,433,074.05	91.21	19,243,680.13	90.06
Less: Capital items included above	(483,310.60)	(1.97)	(309,858.52)	(1.45)
Net current expenditures	21,949,763.45	89.24	18,933,821.61	88.60
Net Transfers to Other Funds (See Form 3)	2,581,523.01	10.45	2,312,256.31	10.80
Net increase in current fund balances	75,925.79	0.31	132,489.45	0.60
Total expenditures, transfers and net increase in current fund balance	<u>24,607,212.25</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>21,378,567.37</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

for the year ended June 30, 1981

	Total Current Funds ^a \$	Student Loan Funds \$	Restricted Endowment Funds \$
Fund Balances at July 1, 1980	372,359.33	5,374,602.70	533,041.83
Current operating revenues	24,607,212.25		
Current operating expenditures	(21,949,775.77)		
Remove accumulated high school deficit	91,829.13		
Adjustments for prior periods	2,130.54		
Earnings on investments and gain on sale of property			71,955.04
New construction and property acquisitions— debt financed			
Less: Assumption of debt			
high school mortgage principal paid by college	(80,218.72)		
 Transferred to individual retirement accounts			
<u>Transferred from other funds</u>			
Endowment funds applied			
for designed purpose	15,940.69		(15,940.69)
Retirement of indebtedness			
funds used for renovation			
and new construction			
<u>Transferred to other funds</u>			
Return short term work capital	(200,000.00)		
Gifts & Grants	(375,316.24)		265,394.20
Land, buildings, improvements	(928,384.28)		
Apparatus, furniture, library books	(516,272.16)		
Bond and mortgage principal	(379,935.92)		
Supplemental retirement plan	(110,000.00)		
Intra-fund additions and (reductions)	(100.00)		
Advanced by U.S. Government		84,494.00	
Advanced by La Salle	(101,183.73)	9,388.00	
NDSL principal cancelled		(134,919.32)	
NDSL collection and administrative costs		(45,311.38)	
NDSL interest collected		72,099.01	
Fund balance at June 30, 1981	448,285.12	5,360,353.01	854,450.30

a Adjusted for removal of accumulated high school deficit of \$91,829.13 at June 30, 1980.

b Adjusted for removal of \$3,023,614.08 of high school net investment in plant at June 30, 1981.

Unrestricted Endowment Funds \$	Retirement of Indebtedness Funds \$	Net Investment Plant b \$	Supplemental Retirement Funds \$	Other Agency Funds \$	Total \$
6,689,383.10	1,267,492.51	19,661,321.84	314,931.27	156,601.35	34,369,733.93
					24,607,212.25
					(21,949,775.77)
					91,829.13
					2,130.54
709,602.98	107,357.98	27,620.10	25,144.04		941,680.14
		1,050,000.00			1,050,000.00
		(1,050,000.00)			(1,050,000.00)
					(80,218.72)
			((104,253.01)		—
(420,206.46)		420,206.46			—
	(600,000.00)	600,000.00			—
		200,000.00			—
109,922.04					—
		928,384.28			—
		516,272.16			—
		379,935.92			—
			110,000.00		—
(13,825.22)		2,250.44		108,732.66	97,057.88
					84,494.00
					(91,795.73)
					(134,919.32)
					(45,311.38)
					72,099.01
7,074,876.44	774,850.49	22,735,991.20	345,822.30	265,334.01	37,859,962.95

Alumni News

SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES

'50



Robert A. Berens has been promoted to assistant treasurer of Beneficial Savings Bank.

'53

The Hospital of the Medical College of Pennsylvania has appointed **Arthur A. Mami** as director of material management.

'54



The Exide Corporation has named **Thomas P. Callahan** as its new president and chief executive officer.

'57



George T. Christle has assumed the title and responsibilities of special assistant to administration with Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in Camden, N.J.

'59

La Mar A. Dotter has been named senior administrative officer of the U.S. Department of Transit Operation. **Thomas J. Lavin, Jr.**, president of Advance Transportation Company, was elected to the Board of Directors of Allied Van Lines.

'63

Joseph M. Balent, Jr., recently was promoted to assistant vice president of the Keystone Insurance Company.

'65

Albert C. Banfe, Jr., has been appointed president of Dupli-Fax, Inc., of Pennsauken, N.J. **Michael Rottina** has been promoted to assistant vice president at The Fidelity Bank.

'66

Johnson & Johnson Products, Inc., appointed **Benjamin J. Grytko** as the new manager of Patient Care marketing services. **Frank E. Reda** is the planning manager for North American Philips in Juarez, Mexico. **William Trainer** has been named controller of St. Agnes Medical Center.

'68

Charles J. Potok received a master's degree in Information Systems Technology from George Washington University, and has been appointed assistant chief of the Financial Management Division, Science, and Education Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

'69

Theodore W. Wahl has been promoted to casualty claim manager with Allstate Insurance Company, in the Warrington District Claim office. MARRIAGE: **Steven P. Chrismser** to Patricia Carol Cummins.

'71

James R. Klagholz has been elected to the State Executive Committee of the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey. **Michael P. Miles** has been elected vice president of Insurance Company of North America, a subsidiary of INA Corporation. **Michael W. Young** has been appointed controller of the Aerospace and Industrial Products Division of SPS Technologies.

'74

Edward J. Campanella has become a member of the firm Bochetto, Hays, Squires & Campanella. **H. David Madonna** has been promoted to division manager, Northeastern Division, for Mad Brick Med Systems Division of C.R. Bard, Inc. **Edward R. Zuk** was promoted to assistant vice president of the Money Market Department of First Pennsylvania Bank.

'75

Ruth A. Holt has been named assistant marketing officer at The Howard Savings Bank. BIRTH: to **David E. Christlansen** and his wife **Eva Baier Christlansen**, '78, a daughter, Kate Marie.

'76

Terence Connors has been promoted to audit manager in the international accounting firm of Arthur Anderson & Company. **Frederick P. Shepherd** has been appointed director of management engineering at Lancaster General Hospital.

'77

Mary Lynn McNally, a member of the audit staff of Arthur Young & Company, has passed the state examination qualifying her as a certified public accountant. MARRIAGE: **David G. Desormeaux** to Brenda A. Palmer.

'78

Michael Horne and his wife **Catherine**, '78, have joined the Peace Corp as community education coordinators. They will be stationed in the Solomon Islands for two years. **Kathy LeFevre** has been appointed to assistant controller with Trevoze Federal Savings and Loan Association of Southampton.

'80

Loretta Zwolak has been awarded the Dr. John Pine Scholarship Award, an award given to a graduate student member of the Phi Alpha Theta. MARRIAGE: **Blase Drotar, Jr.**, to Victoria de Paul.

'81

Catherine S. Filemyr has joined the audit staff of the Philadelphia office of Arthur Young and Company. **John Mayza** is employed by The Fidelity Bank as an employee benefits accountant. **Peter J. Sahd** has joined the audit staff of Arthur Young & Company in Philadelphia. **John M. Walek** has joined the audit staff of the Philadelphia office of Arthur Young & Company.

XXmbaXX

'80

Edward A. Grosik has joined The Bank of New Jersey as an assistant vice president.

'49

Paul R. Flack has been elected vice president and actuary of INA Reinsurance Company.

'50

Dr. Alexander Rodl, Jr., has been appointed to the medical/dental staff of Kessler Memorial Hospital in Mays Landing, N.J.

'53

Dr. Walter P. Lomax, Jr., has opened the Dublin Medical Center in Dublin, Pa.

'58

RCA Broadcast Systems has appointed **Alphonse J. Koenig** as manager of broadcast administration. **Robert J. McCarty** joined the Pastoral Ministries faculty of Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales as instructor in youth ministries.

'59

Dr. Richard J. Corbett, of Cherry Hill, N.J., was praised for his leadership in bringing national recognition to the county facilities at the Health Services Center, Lakeland, Gloucester Township. Dr. Corbett was honored as "Employee of the Month" by the Camden County Board of Freeholders.

'60

Robert J. Peculski has recently been named corporate sales manager with Caesars Boardwalk Regency Hotel/Casino in Atlantic City.

'61



Francis T. Bradley

Francis T. Bradley has been appointed as director of public relations for the United Irish-American Societies of Delaware Valley, the Commodore Barry Club/Irish Center of Philadelphia, and the newly organized Philadelphia Irish Choral Society. **Dr. Thomas H. Goetz**, chairman of the foreign language department at Fredonia State University, has been named a Chevalier in the Order of Academic Palms. Academic Palms are a decoration awarded for services rendered to French culture. **Dr. Stanley T. Pralss** received a master's degree in general dentistry from the Academy of General Dentistry.

'62

Dr. James J. Pallante has been appointed as the academic dean of the College Misericordia in Dallas, Pa.

'64

Strayer College, of Washington, D.C., announces the appointment of **Joseph W. Donovan** as director of public relations. **James Giglio, D.D.S.**, has assumed a faculty position at the Medical College of Virginia's School of Dentistry. **Dr. Walter M. Matthews** is presently with Hofstra University as professor of education administration and as chairperson of the Administration, Planning, and Policy Studies department. **Dr. Anthony V. Pappas, Jr.**, has been unanimously approved by Anne Arundel Community College's Board of Trustees as the new dean of students. **Lee Williams, Ph.D.**, has been re-elected as chair of the College Senate at College Misericordia and has been named "Outstanding Teacher of 1981."

'65

James A. Dunn, Jr., Ph.D., recently had his book published, *Miles to Go: European and American Transportation Policies*.

'66

Paul M. Peranteau has joined the John Benjamins North America, Inc., as general manager. **Sam Sandella**, of Prudential Insurance Company's Central Atlantic Home Office, has been promoted to manager of claims services for the company's health insurance programs of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons. MARRIAGE: **Dr. George A. Murr, III** to Lynn E. McGinnis.

'67

The Doctor of Philosophy degree was awarded to **William F. Barron** by Johns Hopkins University. Germantown Savings Bank has named **Edward Strang** to establish a commercial loan department. Mr Strang will also become a vice president. **Michael Vergare, M.D.**, spoke on "Rehabilitation Psy-

chiatry and the Elderly" at a recent meeting of the American Hospital Association. Dr. Vergare is an associate professor of mental health services and director of adult services at The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia.

'68

Fox-Morris Personnel Consultants announces the addition of **Jack Gaffney** to their Professional Search Staff. Marine Major **John P. Leonard, III**, has been assigned to the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Ca.

'69

Moss Rehabilitation Hospital announced the appointment of **Thomas P. Rossi, Jr.**, as personnel director.

'70

Dennis J. Coyle has been appointed district group manager in the Philadelphia Group Sales Office at State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America. **Ronald W. Matecki** has been appointed corporate services officer at Fidelity Bank. Lower Moreland Township Manager **Peter Terpeluk** has been appointed regional administrator for the federal Small Business Administration's Region III. MARRIAGE: **Thomas M. McGulgan, M.D.** to Patricia Anne Barrett.

'71

Peter J. Dougherty is now working for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich as an editor in the College Department.

'72

Joseph E. Cannon, C.D.P., has been appointed chairman of the Math/Science Department at Allentown College. **Francis C. Drury, M.D.** became a member of the Medical



James J. McCrane, '58 (left) celebrated an enjoyable homecoming this summer as he portrayed "The Innkeeper" in the highly-acclaimed La Salle Music Theatre production of *MAN OF LA MANCHA*, and appeared on stage for the first time with his son, **James J., III**, who played a "Muleteer." The older McCrane starred in *GUYS AND DOLLS*, the first production ever staged in La Salle's College Union Theatre in 1960.

Staff of Milford Memorial Hospital, Milford, De. **John J. O'Hara, Jr., M.D.**, has begun his practice of cardiology in the Paoli Memorial Medical Building.

BIRTH: to **Denise Owens Jackson** and her husband, Philip, a daughter, Julie Teresa.

'73



Donna Talls

Judith Stanton Ahern was recently named an assistant vice president in the Community Banking Division at Provident National Bank. **Albert J. D'Alonzo** has received a Ph.D. degree in pharmacology from CMDNJ Graduate School of Biomedical Services, Newark. **Stephen Kerwick** was graduated with a juris doctorate degree from Kansas Law School. He has joined the firm of Foulston, Siefkin, Powers & Eberhardt in Wichita, Ks. as an associate. **Geoffrey A. Meyer** has been named sales manager of the Roach Brothers Realtors West Chester branch office. **Susan Schumacher** has joined the advertising department of The Press and Sunday Press in Atlantic City, N.J. The PQ Corporation has appointed **Donna C. Talls** product advertising manager.

'74



Joseph P. Palm

Andrew DiPiero, Jr., received a Juris Doctor degree from the Delaware Law School of Widener University and presently is working for the City Solicitor's Office in Philadelphia. **Leonard F. Milewski** received a Doctor of Medicine Degree from Hahnemann Medical College and will complete a surgery residency at Hahnemann Hospital. Rohm and Haas Company of Philadelphia, Pa. announces the appointment of **Joseph P. Palm** as a market development analyst in its Polymers, Resins and Monomers, North America Business Team.

MARRIAGE: **Rita Elizabeth Fitzgerald** to Mohammad Malakouti.

BIRTHS: to **Andrew DiPiero, Jr.** and his wife, Janet, a son, Andrew, III; to **Patti Sowerbutts Wawzyniecki** and her husband, Stefan, a daughter, Jessica Mary.

'75

Marc I. Epstein received his doctor of osteopathy degree from The Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. **Paul E. Karls** received his degree in medicine from Georgetown University School of Medicine and is currently an intern at the Los Angeles County General Hospital. The labor counsel for Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation is **Dominic D. Salvatore**. **Kurt T. Zeglen** re-

Profile

Meet Our New Alumni Association President

John J. Fallon, '67, who was recently elected by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association as president of the 22,000 member group, has a simple message for the men and women who have not been back to campus since they graduated: "Come back to school and see what's going on."

Fallon succeeds Terence K. Heaney, Esq., '63, who served as President for the past two years. Heaney was recently elected to a five year term as Alumni Association representative on the college's Board of Trustees.

Calling the college an "ongoing educational resource," Fallon explained that there is a lot to be said for a small college like La Salle that has established a tradition of personal service and attention to both students and alumni. "I always felt that if there was a problem, I could come up to school even after 14 years and get help," he said during a recent interview. "While attending La Salle, I enjoyed this rapport with teachers and administrators. Attending other colleges for post-graduate work gave me an even greater appreciation for La Salle."

Fallon said that one of his primary goals is to encourage more alumni to get involved because the only way to maintain an "educational resource" like La Salle is to have more alumni donate their time. "Take the *Campaign for the 80's*," added Fallon. "There's an awful lot of untapped resources out there from among the alumni who could help with fund-raising, personal solicitation, and telethons."

Unfortunately, says Fallon, the average alumnus perceives La Salle simply as a place he/she needed to be for four years. "They did their time because they knew they wouldn't be able to pursue the career they desired without the college degree." Fallon conceded that the Alumni Association has to organize some kind of a social affair of interest to everyone—something that could generate a desire for a large number of alumni to get back on campus. Among the possibilities being considered by the Alumni Board is a "Campus Weekend Homecoming," perhaps in May with various activities to interest a wide variety of people.

Fallon praised some recent innova-



Alumni Director James J. McDonald, '58 (left), chats with John J. Fallon, '67, the new President of the Alumni Association.

tions initiated by the Alumni Association including the recent reorganization of the Basketball Club and establishment of a Campus Liaison Committee that has solidified rapport between students and alumni. The CLC has helped to keep members of the alumni aware of campus events, and curriculum changes and has also given students an opportunity to meet alumni working in their specific fields of interest.

Fallon has been teaching mathematics and computer programming at the Philadelphia High School for Girls since he graduated from La Salle. He earned a master's degree in mathematics from the University of the South. He has been a member of the Alumni Education Association since 1967 and the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association since 1970. He has served on a number of committees including three years as an alumni association representative on the college's Faculty Athletic Committee. He also chaired "Las Vegas Night" and last year's Antiquarian Book Fair. Fallon and his wife, Julia, live in northeast Philadelphia with their three children, Veronica, 13; Margaret, 11; and Terence, 1.

ceived a doctor of medicine degree from Hahnemann Medical College and will begin a diagnostic radiology residency at Morristown Memorial Hospital.

BIRTH: to **Helen Dean Bernier** and her husband Joseph, a daughter, Elizabeth Victoria.

'76

Mary Them Benson has received her master of science degree from Eastern Kentucky University. **Robert J. Giullano** has been named manager, public relations for Soakar, an Avery International Company. **Barbara Shelton, M.D.**, has begun a residency in the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine at Temple University Hospital. **BIRTHS:** to **Mary Them Benson** and her husband, a son, Ian Hazlehurst.

'77

Joann Fernandez graduated from Villanova University with a master's degree in administrative education. **Lawrence M. Gustin** received a doctor of medicine degree from Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Gustin will be a resident in pediatrics at Monmouth Medical Center. **Richard P. Tonetta, Esq.**, has joined the law firm of Adamo and Pagliughi. **Eileen Bonnon Kilgore** received a doctor of medicine degree from Temple University School of Medicine. She will serve a residency in medicine at the University of Louisville Affiliated Hospital, Louisville, Ky. Doctor of Osteopathy degrees were awarded to **David R. Masceri**, **John K. Mariani**, and **George L. Weber** from The Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. **Dr. Janet Pappianni Paret**, a 1981 graduate of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, will complete a pediatrics residency at Hahnemann. **Peter Proko** was recently awarded a Secretary of the Navy Career Fellowship. He is one of six recipients throughout the entire U.S. Navy. **Dolores A. Siegal** received a doctor of medicine degree from Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University. The juris doctor's degree was conferred on **Curt Sonak** by the New England School of Law. **Frederick T. Sutter** received a doctor of medicine degree from Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University. He plans a surgical residency at Presbyterian Hospital.

Profile

A Marine Officer Receives His Call



He started thinking seriously in 1970 about this call, this urging that just wouldn't go away. Five years later when he officially retired after 21 years-of-service, Lt. Col. Charles J. Day, '53, United States Marine Corps, knew exactly how he would dedicate the rest of his life.

Today he is the Rev. Charles J. Day, associate pastor of St. John's Church, in Summerville, South Carolina. He was ordained in nearby Charleston on June 21 and celebrated a Mass of Thanksgiving in Columbia. On July 5, he celebrated another Mass of Thanksgiving for his friends and relatives at St. James Church in Elkins Park.

"I knew that I had to make a decision. It couldn't be put off any longer," Day recently recalled of those days in San Diego when he first seriously considered entering the priesthood. "It was an urging that you just had to respect."

Day, who had served in a variety of Marine assignments including Vietnam and Okinawa, studied at Pope John 23rd Seminary in Boston in prepara-

tion of returning to serve the Diocese of South Carolina near his adopted hometown of Beaufort, located outside of Paris Island.

A member of the Alpha Epsilon Honor Society and an English major, Day was quite active during his undergraduate days at La Salle. Among other activities, he was treasurer of the Weber Society, associate editor of the *Explorer*, publicity director of the Masque, alternate delegate of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, chairman of the National Commission on Interracial Justice, a member of the varsity tennis team and *Collegian*.

Sigma Ph Lambda

The Brothers of Sigma Phi Lambda are planning a reunion weekend for April 17-18, 1982. Those interested should contact Thomas J. Lynch, '62, (215) 279-2385 or Nicholas J. Lisi, Esq., '62, (215) 284-4266.

MOVING?

If your mailing address will change in the next 2-3 months or if this issue is addressed to your son or daughter who no longer maintain a permanent address at your home, please help us keep our mailing addresses up-to-date by

Name _____ Class Yr _____
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1 PRINT your full name, class year and new address on the opposite form and

2 Attach the label from the back cover of this issue and mail to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Phila., Penna. 19141

ATTACH LABEL HERE

'78

Steven M. Carr received a juris doctor degree from The Dickinson School of Law. **Catherine Horne** and her husband **Thomas**, '78, have joined the Peace Corps. They will be stationed in the Solomon Islands where they will act as community education coordinators.

MARRIAGE: Edward Vaccaro to Marilyn M. Taylor.

BIRTH: to **Eva Baler Christlansen** and her husband, **David**, '75, a daughter, **Kate Marie**.

'79

Paul J. Perrello



Suzanne Golden Landis has recently joined Century 21 Neighborhood Realty as a realtor associate. **Paul J. Perrello** has been ap-

pointed News Director at radio station, WSSJ, Camden, N.J. where he also serves as morning news anchor and reporter.

'80

Mary King Mihalich is the new admissions and financial aid counselor at Holy Family College. **Diane Moyer** was a member of the USA field hockey team at the recent National Sports Festival III at Syracuse.

MARRIAGE: **Melanie A. Jelen** to **John J. McCloskey**.

'81

Ronald F. Colletti was recently employed as a production manager with Amici Inc., of Collegeville. **Denise E. Greenawald** has joined the staff of the University of Pennsylvania's Wistar Institute.

MARRIAGE: **Timothy Hough** to **Denise Gormley**.

Necrology

'36

Edward F. Sutter, Sr.

'39

Frank S. Hutzel, Jr.

'48

Hugh J. McCabe

'57

John E. Maketa, M.D.

Anthony F. Scardino, D.O.

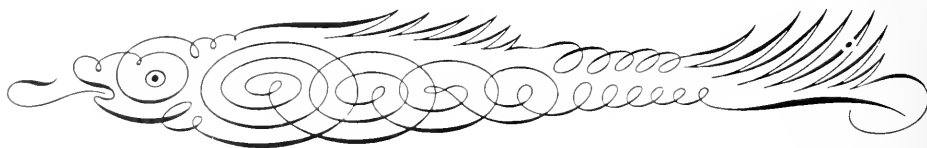
'77

Raymond Charles Struck

Ten Great Travel Values for 1982 from La Salle College Special Activities

1. *Orlando, Disney World:* 25 departures from Phila. between March 16 and June 12 from \$239, including flight, hotel, transfers, two days admission to Magic Kingdom; Flight only \$169.00; children's rates and three and four per room rates also available.
2. *Austria:* Ski January through March via Lufthansa Airlines from Philadelphia. Land \$299.00; airfare \$526.00.
3. *World's Fair '82:* 5 days—4 dates from June through August at \$289, complete from La Salle College. Flyer now available.
4. *Hawaii:* Direct from Phila. from \$499, plus \$20.00 for one week and \$599, plus \$30.00 for two weeks. A 12 page color brochure is now available. Trips include flight, hotel, transfers, much more and depart every Saturday in 1982.
5. *The Orient:* August 20—Sept. 3 (16 days/14 nights) via Japan Airlines direct from Philadelphia \$2399, plus 15%.
6. *Caribbean Fly/Cruise:* direct from Phila. May 29 \$619. & \$849. Send for flyer.
7. *London:* departs June 7 for one and two weeks with optional extensions to Ireland and Scotland \$799. & \$899.
8. *Scandinavia:* via SAS April 19-26 \$695, complete. Super value.
9. *Freeport, Bahamas:* from \$229, complete. All 50 departures in 1982 direct from Phila. Call or write for flyer.
10. *South America:* Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay Dec. 26—Jan. 4 \$1899, complete.

Special flyers available on any above trip. Prices are quoted as of October, 1981. Call (215) 951-1580 for details and folders or write to La Salle College, Special Activities Office, 20th & Olney Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Our office hours 8:30-4:30 Monday through Friday. Do not delay. Call today and avoid disappointment.







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